

JAPAN AND CHINA MAKE STATEMENT ON MILITARY PACT

For Co-operation Against
German Invasion In
Far East

DETAILS NOT GIVEN

But Japan Promises To
Withdraw Troops At
End Of War

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 30.—The Chinese and Japanese Governments are issuing today, simultaneously, the following communiques with reference to the Military Agreement:

(1.) A despatch from the Chinese Minister in Tokyo to Baron Motono, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, which reads:

China and Japan, seeing that the enemy forces are daily extending in Russian territory, endangering the general peace of the Far East, must jointly consider as early as possible measures to cope with the situation and fulfill the duties of the participation of the two countries in the present war.

The means and conditions of the co-operation of the Chinese and Japanese armies and navies compatible to common military defense for the realization of what may be decided upon mutually in accordance with the foregoing shall be arranged by the military and naval authorities, who shall consult fully and freely on all questions of mutual interest which shall be carried out according to circumstances.

(2.) From Baron Motono to the Chinese Minister in Tokyo:

With reference to the Notes exchanged on March 25, Japan proposes that the period for which the Notes shall remain in force shall be determined by the competent military and naval authorities but the Japanese troops shall be completely withdrawn at the termination of the war.

(3.) From the Chinese Minister in Tokyo to Baron Motono, acknowledging the former Notes, all dated March 25 and couched in the usual terms of diplomatic correspondence.

RELATIONS OF EMPIRE TO DOMINIONS DISCUSSED

Will Assert Their Right To Be
Consulted On Treaties,
Professor Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—Professor Sir John Macdonell, in the Rhodes Lecture at London University College, dealt with the Dominions and treaty-making, especially in relation to our future foreign policy.

He said that the question was simplified because the Dominions enjoyed the advantages of the sympathy of the Imperial Government with their aspirations and because of the new sense of the unity of the Empire caused by the common war and suffering. Reconciliation of the unity of the Empire with the autonomy of the Dominions was a unique problem to be approached in hope rather than in fear.

After showing that the Dominions are absolutely autonomous in commercial matters, the lecturer, referring to political treaties, said that the Dominions would assert their right to be consulted with reference to decisions which might call on them again to make supreme sacrifices. The problem of foreign relation was insoluble by imitating the constitutions of federations which attempted to define exactly the limits of treaty-making of the central authority and the individual members or by any system of checks and counterchecks. The deepening sense of the value of the Empire would probably insure a general uniformity of treaties. The lecturer did not offer any solution but quoted Burke's dictum to look steadfastly at the facts before one and to be guided by the wisdom of the hour.

He paid tributes to Sir John Macdonell, Sir Henry Parkes, Sir George Brown, Cecil Rhodes, the Right Hon. Louis Botha, Premier of South Africa, and Gen. Smuts as among the great statesmen of the world.

First Woman To Stand For Parliament



MISS NINA BOYLE. She has entered the race for a seat in the British Parliament. She is the first British woman to run for Parliament, and her entrance into the race is hailed by the suffragettes as a decisive advance in their drive for women's rights.

CONSCRIPTION BILL UP IN HONGKONG COUNCIL

All Men Between 18 And 41
Liable For Service At
Front

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, May 30.—The Council has passed the first reading of the Conscription bill.

The Attorney-General stated that the Government is quite prepared to deal sympathetically with the question of granting subsistence allowances to the dependents of those men who may be sent to the front.

Under the bill all male British subjects between eighteen and forty-one years of age are liable for service in His Majesty's forces outside the Colony for the duration of the war.

At present it is intended to enroll only persons of pure European descent fit for general military service.

A general military service tribunal will be formed representative of the Community, and containing a majority of commercial men, which will be the sole judge of applications for exemption. The only grounds for exemption are Imperial interests and the essential interests of the Colony. Exemption on the grounds of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position may not be granted for a longer period than three months in the first instance, or four months in all, including extensions.

This Ordinance does not apply to members of His Majesty's regular naval and military forces, civilians employed by the naval or military authorities, men in Holy Orders and such regular ministers of religious denominations as the Governor in Council may exempt.

TUAN ORDERS ECONOMY IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Expenditure Of Various Ministries To Be Reduced By
Tls. 32,763,700

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 29.—The Shuntien Shih Pao states that Premier Tuan Chih-jui has instructed the Audit Department to reduce the expenditure of the various Ministries, the amounts totalling Tls. 32,763,700.

PARIS UNDER FIRE AGAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, May 28.—The long-range bombardment was resumed this morning.

American Red Cross Fund Oversubscribed 44 Percent; Total Is G\$144,000,000

G\$32,000,000 Raised On Last Day Under Stimulus Of New German Drive; Chinese To End Campaign Here With Show

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 28.—As an instance of America's intense enthusiasm in the war it is noteworthy that Americans yesterday answered Germany's offensive by subscribing over Gold \$32,000,000 to the American Red Cross Fund, bringing the total for the week's campaign to well over Gold \$144,000,000 as against the Gold \$100,000,000 required.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, May 28, via Cavite and Kookaza.—In the Red Cross Campaign every State, except possibly one, has exceeded its allotment. New York City gave Gold \$33,424,725 and San Francisco Gold \$1,382,614, which is Gold \$432,000 above its quota. The Foreign Mission gave four times Gold \$300,000 "apparently leading in the percentage of oversubscription."

Shanghai Receipts Increasing

Receipts at the American Red Cross headquarters yesterday brought the foreign total well above \$50,000 while the Chinese committee last night reported a grand total of \$33,689.50. The total Chinese membership to date is 22,649 and of these, 141 are life members and 30

are patrons. Because several members of the American committee have not yet reported, it is impossible to announce the exact membership figures for foreigners.

The local committee, in answer to a cable from Washington, has wired that Shanghai's contribution to the Red Cross Fund will be \$100,000 gold.

Both Chinese and American headquarters will be closed Saturday night. The names of all members will be then listed, all accounts audited and a report forwarded to Washington.

Parade and Show Saturday

The Chinese drive will end Saturday with a vaudeville show and a parade. Chinese and foreigners will take part in the parade. In the afternoon and evening and decorated richas will parade in the afternoon and evening. Three prizes will be awarded the best decorated richas.

Moving pictures of Red Cross activities at the front and in Shanghai, demonstrations by Chinese Boy Scouts, a performance of magic and living pictures illustrating scenes at the front, will comprise the program. The Chinese committee urges all foreigners and Chinese who own richas to lend them for the parade.

Britain Is Willing To Give Russia Help

Now Consulting With Allies As
To Best Way, Says Lord
Robert Cecil

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—In the House of Commons today in reply to a question asked by Mr. David Davies, Lord Robert Cecil said that the Government has repeatedly given assurances of its desire to assist Russia, and at the present time the Government is constantly consulting with its Allies regarding the most effective way of giving this assistance.

REPORTS SHOW DAMAGE BY BRITISH AIR RAIDS

Important Factories In Many
German Cities Hit By
Bombs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—Reliable reports continue to show the immense damage and great panic done by the British air-raids.

For example, during the recent raid on Liege, a bomb fell on an important military railway-station, killing many soldiers and gutting the railway buildings, while another fell within 150 yards of the Meuse Ironworks, which are manufacturers of an enormous quantity of rolling stock, and caused a panic among the workers. Bombs were also dropped on the paper works at Herstal, where thousands manufacture munitions, and on the National Arsenal.

The same day a squadron bombed with great success the large factories at Aix-la-Chapelle, which were set on fire.

Further reports regarding the raids on Cologne at Whitson confirm that the town was panic-stricken.

Another instance of the great effectiveness of the British air raids day and night against different points behind the German lines, where there are dense concentrations of troops, is given in the statement of a German prisoner that as the result of the recent air raid made by a British flying squadron on Douai, 400 soldiers were killed and 300 wounded in addition to great material damage.

The Weather

Gloomy and squally. The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 and the minimum 63.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 79.4 and 69.2.

Soldier Of Uncle Sam Finds Brother Fighting As A 'Blue Devil'



RENE AND MARCEL HUMBERT

Brothers, one a soldier of Uncle Sam, the other a "French Blue Devil," met for the first time in ten years at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, New York. They are Rene and Marcel Humbert, natives of Biarritz. Marcel has been fighting since the outbreak of the war, and came over with the 100 "Blue Devils" to aid the Liberty Loan. Rene, enlisted soldier of Uncle Sam, was eight years old when taken to America by his mother. Marcel stayed in France. Within a short time after the outbreak of the war, the brothers met again, holding a happy family reunion at the armory.

ITALIANS TAKE GROUND, PRISONERS AND BOOTY

Successful Smash To Depth Of
750 Metres Made At
Caspelle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 28.—An official communique reports:

We penetrated the enemy's successive defenses at Caspelle to a depth of 750 metres and maintained our positions despite violent enemy reaction, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy. We took 440 prisoners and much booty. The Italian Navy co-operated. Our losses were slight.

NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN ON PRISONER EXCHANGE

Parleys Opened By Britain And
Germany, Mr. Bonar Law
Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—In the House of Commons today, replying to a question, Mr. A. Bonar Law confirmed that the Government has already entered into negotiations with a view to arranging a wide scheme for the exchange of prisoners broadly following the recent agreement between France and Germany. The negotiation would be unlimited and would include civilians as well as prisoners of war but he could not say whether the question of prisoners interned in neutral countries would be raised.

Reuter's Agency learns that, almost simultaneously with the decision of the British Government to exchange all prisoners of war, a communication was received from Germany through the Dutch Government suggesting a fresh meeting to discuss this question. The British Government is now awaiting an assurance that the bases already submitted by Great Britain are accepted by the German representative.

Prince Of Wales Pays Visit To Pope

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 28.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Count de Salis, British Minister to the Holy See, visited the Pope and Cardinal Gasparri yesterday.

ANGLO-FRENCH LINE, UNBROKEN, RETIRES BEFORE BIG ODDS

Allies Continue Retreat On
Aisne Front While
Awaiting Reserves

YIELD IN CENTER

Strategic Points On Two
Wings Of Battle Area
Holding

THINK WORST OVER

French Reinforcements Already
Reported On Scene
To Stem Tide

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 29.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring yesterday afternoon, reports:

The Franco-British divisions holding the line of the Aisne have been forced to continue their retreat during the past twenty-four hours under the pressure of enormously superior numbers. They are fighting most gallantly and reserves are hurrying up from their concentration points.

The German forces include seven special divisions of storm-troops which fought on March 21, but which have not been seen since and were presumably retreating, and also two divisions of the Guards.

A German official communique claims 15,000 prisoners.

The newspapers do not seek to minimise the formidable nature of the success which has brought the Germans in the region of the Aisne further south than they have been since the beginning of the trench war in 1914 but none of them take alarmist views, which were widespread two months ago.

Reserves Already Arrived?

Regret is expressed that the Allies have lost positions they had sacrificed much to maintain and develop and it is feared that many heavy guns have been lost, but it is pointed out that experience has shown that these great thrusts always lose their impetus just when the defense is bringing its reserves into action and recollections of the German defeats at Kemmel and elsewhere inspires a feeling of calm confidence that Generalissimo Foch's reserves will still save the situation. Indeed, a late despatch from the Daily Chronicle correspondent with the French armies announces that the French reserves are arriving at the front and the worst is believed to be over.

The German papers are already trumpeting the showy success obtained by the Kronprinz as a dynastic victory for the Hohenzollerns, but correspondents show that he has gained on the Aisne no stronger a line than he already held, while the enemy Command by extending the battle-line to a hundred and ninety miles has seriously dispersed its forces, all of which must be fed with rations. The losses sustained by the enemy were constantly higher than those of the defenders. Observers are agreed that the losses of the Allies were comparatively small and their retirement was deliberate and carried out in good order.

Two Wings Firm

The French still hold the valuable Vignay Plateau, northeast of Solons, and the commanding Semois spur, east of Venizel and south of the River Aisne, where a counter-attack has stemmed the German rush, while the British, on the other wing, are holding their ground and have inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy on St. Thierry Height, five miles northwest of Rheims. Possession of these important points on the flanks, says The Times, opens a prospect that the main rush in the center may be more quickly checked.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, in a message dated the 27th, reports:

This morning's attack was preceded by a gas-shell bombardment for four hours.

The enemy engaged twenty-five divisions, including some which were moved from the region of Hiron and Mezieres at the last moment by a night-march. The front of attack was held by the armies of von Boehm and Fritz von Below: von Boehm holding from Noyon to Craonne with nine divisions and von

(Continued on Page 13)

Below from Craonne to Auberville with eight divisions.

The Chemin des Dames line was attacked in flank from the region of Corbeny and Juvin-court. The enemy launched his infantry in a dense wave against the eastern end of the plateau and captured Craonne, turning the flank of our division, and stormed Calonne and Vaulere plateaux. The Germans outnumbered our men by five to one.

Forced To Give Chemin Des Dames

The position attacked was the long, narrow-topped barrier along which the Chemin des Dames runs from the head of the valley. The defenders of the ridge have no room to maneuver and cannot retreat even a few yards without losing the crest. It was inevitable that they should recoil under the shock, with the result that the Germans remained in possession of the ridge. The position had been drenched with gas for hours. Both officers and men had been wearing their masks for hours when the attack started and could not remove them even for a moment, consequently it was almost impossible to give or to understand orders. A battle under such conditions becomes an affair of individuals and small units. This difficulty had been foreseen by our command and, as soon as it was clear that the Germans had established themselves on the crest, the order was given to abandon the whole of the Chemin des Dames and to fall back on the Aisne. The retreat was executed in excellent order and the French and British retired in liaison without serious loss.

Officers in touch with the situation express the opinion that the results of the day's fighting on the Aisne front will be accepted by the High Command without disquiet. Our front has recoiled in accordance with a prearranged plan under the weight of the blow. The result, at present, is that the battlefield of last spring is again in the possession of the enemy. No civilian population has been lost in the whole region and the ground which has been fought over so long that it has no economic value to either side.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires today:

Chemin des Dames was never more than the curtain of a fortress, of which the main defenses were the loan plateaux. We held the curtain but the Germans have never ours. The Germans have utterly failed this time to do what they succeeded in doing on March 21. Our front has not been broken and for us the battle up to the present has gone more satisfactorily than the battle in March. The Germans are unlikely to be able to make serious headway before the arrival of our reserves restores the equilibrium of our forces.

Flanders Line Restored

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

French-British counter-attacks early this morning re-established our line eastward of Dikkebusch Lake. We took several prisoners.

It is known that four divisions of German troops were engaged on the 27th in this sector and as far south as Loos. Heavy losses were inflicted on these divisions and the Allied line was maintained at all points.

Aviation.—The weather was fine but cloudy yesterday and the visibility not good but there was a full day's fighting.

We dropped sixteen tons of bombs on various objectives, including the billets between Arrmentieres and Lens and Bruges Docks.

We brought down fifteen German aeroplanes and drove down three. Two British machines are missing.

We dropped heavy bombs during the night on Zeebrugge Lock and Bruges Docks and also a great number on the enemy's dumps and billets, totalling twenty-one tons. All our aeroplanes returned.

The hostile night-bombing machines were active. A Gotha was forced to descend in our lines and the three occupants were taken prisoners.

Our long-distance night-bombing machines were very active. They dropped four to five tons of bombs on the chemical works at Mannheim, the railway station at Landau, the electric power station at Kreuzwald, and the railway stations at Metz-Sablons and Courcelles, causing very large explosions. One British machine is missing.

A Belgian official communiqué reports enemy artillery activity, which was especially lively in the Belgian back-areas. There have been many casualties among civilians in the bombarded localities.

Counter-Attacks Successful

A French official communiqué dated the 27th (?) reports: Last night and today the enemy, again profiting by his superiority in numbers, made fresh efforts to accentuate his drive southwards and towards Soissons.

Our troops on the left counter-attacked vigorously, stopped the German advance and shattered his attacks on the heights of Neuville, on Margival, from Vregny to northeast of Soissons and on the hills in the region of Ciry-Saleignes-Vassy, which immediately dominate the valley of the River Vesle to the south.

In the center, where the enemy made his principal effort, the battle is developing with sustained violence on the line of the Vesle, which the Germans succeeded in crossing this morning at several points, notably in the region of Barzoches and Les Plaines.

On the right the British, on St. Thierry Ridge, resisted the assaults of the enemy, who seems to have suffered particularly heavy losses.

The artillery duel continues with great activity on the right of the Meuse and at several points on the Lorraine front. Two strong enemy coups-de-main in the region of Vesle and Embremesnil were repulsed after sharp fighting.

French Experts See Attack On Aisne As A Diversion

Paris, May 28.—Among the military experts, M. Roussel, in "Le Petit Parisien," alone did not share

the view this morning that the offensive in the Soissons-Rheims sector is merely a diversion. He says that von Ludendorff undoubtedly wished to avoid a collision with the Allies' strategic reserves and sought a surprise. The question is whether he obtained it. M. Roussel, however, does not fear the eventual result in view of the Verdun and Somme precedents.

Other writers state that a British army corps occupied the weakest point of the line, in the center between Berniercourt and Craonne, and withstood the principal shock.

M. Henri Bidou, writing in Les Journal des Debats this evening, points out that the Allies north of the Aisne still hold a large bridgehead in front of Soissons, which threatens the enemy flank, and are making a stand on the Vesles front.

The French press records with confidence the renewal of the German offensive on the Franco-British front.

Le Petit Journal writes: The day's events went quite well in the Flanders sector, where all the assaults of the soldiers of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria were brilliantly repulsed by our troops, but they were not as satisfactory on the other scene of battle. However, if the Franco-British troops which had to suffer at that point the powerful shock of the enemy were forced to yield some ground, they withdrew methodically and in perfect order, fighting step by step and inflicting the heaviest losses on the Germans.

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RUMOR OF SUBMARINE OFF U.S. COAST DENIED

Navy Department Finds Suspended U-Boat Was Only Floating Wreckage

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, May 28, via Cavite and Kooka.—The Navy Department, after an investigation, declares that the stories of a German submarine off the Atlantic Coast are unfounded. Floating wreckage is believed to have been the target at which a ship fired five shots, thinking it was a submarine.

Robbery Attempted On Liner Colombia

Chinese Breaks Into Purser's Cabin But Is Caught After Chase

Charged with attempt to rob the safe in the purser's office of the Pacific Mail liner Colombia, a Chinese will appear before the Mixed Court this morning. The alleged robbery was captured by Purser F. D. Bates, of the Colombia, and Mr. J. Hull, of the United States Health Service, who handed the man over to the police.

The Chinese, who was well dressed, was in the Purser's office and Mr. Bates was awakened. He chased the Chinese, being aided in making the capture by Mr. Hull.

2,000 TEUTONS IN FORCE TO ATTACK SEMENOFF

Telegram From Chita Says Germans And Austrians Passed Through There

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 28.—A telegram from Chita dated the 25th states that 2,000 Austrians and Germans arrived at Olafania after passing through Chita on the 23rd.

Harbin, May 29.—A caravan carrying 200 pounds (one pood is equivalent to 36.11 lbs.) of gold saved from the grip of the Bolsheviks by the Siberian goldminers has arrived in Harbin through Mongolia.

According to news received by the local newspaper Novosti Jinal, a detachment of Bolshevik troops attempted to cross the River Onon and attack Semenoff's Cossacks but it was driven back by their guns.

According to a telegram from Vladivostok a demonstration has taken place in protest to the recent dissolution of the local Municipal Council.

Fugitives from Nikolai state that the Bolsheviks have appointed a Russian general to command their army.

Rouen Is Attacked By German Planes

All Are Stopped Except One, Which Drops Bombs On City

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 28.—Official—Enemy aeroplanes were seen at midnight on the 27th-28th westward of Rouen and were violently attacked by our anti-aircraft batteries. One dropped bombs in the Rouen district with the result that one person was killed and four wounded.

French Experts See Attack On Aisne As A Diversion

Paris, May 28.—Among the military experts, M. Roussel, in "Le Petit Parisien," alone did not share

OVER £20,000 IN DAY'S TANK DRIVE FIGURE

Workers Yesterday Boost Total Of British War Loan Subscriptions To £49,250

The Tanks carried on with a rush yesterday in the Chinese campaign for subscriptions to British war loans and when the banking day closed it found them over £20,000 in advance of Wednesday night's figures. The aggregate up to 4 p.m. yesterday was £49,250 for the four days' work. One £10,000 subscription was among the day's receipts, coming from M. Ching Chong.

Kobe has accepted the challenge of Shanghai and is conducting a Tank Week while campaigns in behalf of the British War Loan in the form of a Tank Week will also be made in Yokohama and Tokio, according to advice received by the Shanghai committee yesterday.

The tank used in the local drive will be sent to Hankow, where a vigorous campaign will be made for funds next month.

The figures of the banks are: Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, £1,900 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 42,850 Mercantile Bank of India, 4,700

The following Chinese subscriptions to British National War Bonds or War Savings Certificates were received yesterday:

Mr. Dow Ping-chiang	£ 50
Mr. Tong Ching-lang	50
Mr. Y Ching-chong	100
Mr. Tasi Ching-sung	100
Mr. Yeh E-kong	50
Mr. S. M. Hsu	50
Mr. Nieh Chi-wei	50
Mr. Pan Kuek-hien	500
Mr. Zou Shue-kee	500
Mr. K. S. Liang	200
Mr. Chur Yu-ding	200
Mr. Wong Chi-mow	1,000
Chun Chong and Co.	500
Hung Kong and Co.	500
Mr. Chang Cho-yuen	500
Ko Che and Co.	1,000
Mr. Koo Mai-kee	100
Mr. Koo Yin-sung	100
Mr. Sheng Tze-chien	100
Mr. Doung Tze-liang	100
Mr. Nien Kan-foo	100
Mr. Chun Ping-ze	100
Mr. Lu Yung-chiang	1,000
Yuen Chong and Co.	100
Wing Dong Chong and Co.	100
Shih Kee and Co.	100
Mr. Yang Kan-dow	100
Dong Chong and Co.	200
Mr. M. Ching Chong	250
Mr. W. Che Hong	10,000
Mr. Kung Ching-mai	1,000
Mr. Sung Hing-huen	200
Mr. Yang Shue-jung	100
Mr. Lin Ming-tah	100
Mr. Chang Nieh-yun	200
Mr. Pou Ming-fun	1,000
Mr. Yue Hung-kee	100

IRISH HOME RULE BILL STILL BEING DRAFTED

But Bonar Law Refuses To Announce Government Policy On Ireland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Home Rule bill is still being drafted.

In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law, replying to Mr. Joseph King, said that the Government at present does not intend to make a statement regarding its Irish policy.

AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BY FRANCE AND SIAM

Concerns Military Courts For Siamese Expeditionary Corps On West Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 28.—Le Journal Official publishes the text of the Franco-Siamese agreement signed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, and the Siamese Minister at Paris, Prince Charoon, declaring the Siamese Military Courts competent in penal matters on French territory with regard to members of the Siamese Expeditionary Corps.

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German Discipline For Austrian Navy?

Nautical School To Be Opened At Trieste For Germans, Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—In connection with the recent mutiny in the Austrian Fleet, it is significantly reported that the Austrian Government is opening a nautical school at Trieste for Germans. This is taken to mean that German discipline will be introduced in the Austrian navy.

ALLIES TELL RUMANIA PEACE TREATY IS VOID

Won't Recognise Pact Made With Central Powers At Bukharest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Allied ministers at Jassy have officially notified Rumania that the Allies regarded the terms of peace forced upon Rumania as null and void because they violated the rights and interests of the Allies, and the principles for which they are fighting.

More specific protests and reservations have been formulated regarding the German abolition of the European Danube Mission, which was instituted by international treaty.

Arthur Of Connaught Is Coming To Japan

Sent By King George To Present Field Marshal's Baton To Emperor

Prince Arthur of Connaught will arrive in Japan towards the end of next month to present the Emperor with the Field Marshal's baton, the emblem of the highest rank in the British Army recently conferred on the Emperor by King George according to Tokio papers. Prince Arthur arrived in the United States a few days ago from London.

While in Tokio, he will be the guest of the Emperor and the Kasumigaseki Hotel will be placed at his disposal. The usual pomp and ceremony attending a royal visit will be lacking because of the war and such formality as is indispensable will be limited.

Fretful Babies

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Ellersfield, N. B. writes: "I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies."

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Sechenuen Road, Shanghai.

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CONDITIONS IN HUNAN ARE WORSE THAN EVER

Three Cities Burned, Innumerable Towns Looted, Huge Numbers Killed

China Press Correspondence
Shanghai, Hunan, May 24.—The general state of affairs in Hunan is at the moment deplorable in the extreme. Yochow, Liling and Chuchow have been burned. The number of cities and villages looted stretch from the Tungting Lake on the north to Paojing on the south. The list of civilians needlessly killed is beyond anyone's actual knowledge, but is undoubtedly great. In many instances scant respect has been shown by the Northerners to foreign property. At Liling two foreign residences and a chapel belonging to the United Evangelical Mission of America were burned, and at the same time Rev. A. E. Lehman of the same mission was shot, though the wound happily proved not to be fatal. The most shocking tales are told of the conduct of the Northerners when they captured and destroyed that city. Paojing has likewise suffered at the hands of the Northerners, though fortunately that city has been spared from the flames.

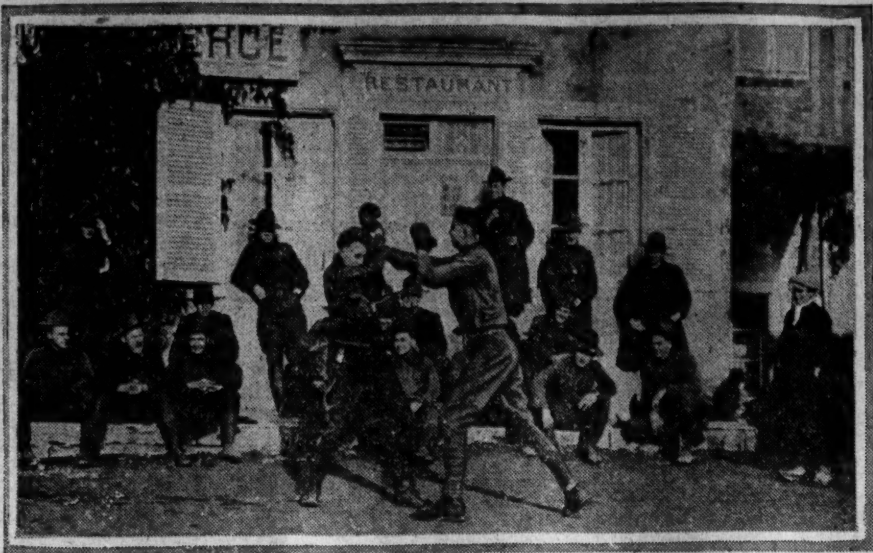
If only the actual participants suffered, the rest could stand aside and maintain dignified silence until the conflict is over. But this unfortunate strife touches with its baleful effects every phase of life—personal, social, economic. Trade in the province is at a standstill. Those merchants who have been burned out are afraid to restock, preferring to await the end of the strife and the establishment of some semblance of law and order.

Apparently no restraint is put on the conduct of the soldiers. One of the worst situations caused by the presence of soldiers and army coolies in any community where they may be temporarily stopping is the danger to virtuous women and girls. The odds are against the Northerners in this respect. The Southerners looted on their retreat, but few are the reports where any disrespect was shown to women. On the other hand there is hardly any community where the Northerners have stopped from whence has not come reports of shameful misconduct and abuse of defenseless women. Sufficient cases have been investigated to brand their conduct as unspeakably horrible, and to justify the conclusion that a large number of such cases which have not been investigated must be true beyond question.

In Slangiang so many of the women were subjected to brutal assaults that the people in desperation appealed to the general for protection. This general issued printed posters to be pasted over each door, reading: "This is a private home; soldiers are not permitted to enter." He also prohibited soldiers, except those on guard, from going on the streets with their arms, for it was the pointing of the gun and the flourishing of the bayonet that intimidated the helpless people. This gave temporary relief, but generals come and generals go. So do soldiers. They are here today and there tomorrow. The result is that it is difficult to get any action that will be permanently effective.

The groups of soldiers are so disconnected in their relations that it is impossible to locate any officer who has authority beyond his own contingent. Hence an order given today becomes invalid the moment the officer who issued it moves on, which is frequent these troublous days. It is true that high Military Officials, from their lofty pedestals, issue euphonious proclamations urging the people to rest their hearts, to open their shops and to proceed with their business as usual, but their soldiers plunder, rape and murder with these meaningless proclamations staring them in the face, and it is no wonder the people read them with incredulous eyes and refuse to be comforted. Not once nor twice, but many times has this correspondent seen farmers trying to plant their rice, but on the appearance of a squad of Northern soldiers they would have to take to their heels to keep from being impressed into coolie service. The people of this province are groaning under the burden of war, and great will be the relief when Hunan's borders are clear of strife.

Enjoying A Friendly Bout In France



Boys of an American ambulance company in France having a little recreation in front of their billet.

NEW SPLIT DEVELOPS IN NORTHERN PARTY

Tsao Kun And Chang Hual-chih At Outs With Hsu Shu-cheng

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 26.—Again there is disunion and friction in the so-called Northern party. For some weeks, ever since the reverses in Hunan, it has been clear that complete understanding did not prevail, and now this lack of understanding seems to have developed into a real disagreement. The origin of the disagreement appears to have been a mere matter of finance. The incessant demands of the generals in the field for funds, and the trifling nature of their achievements, especially when set against the magnitude of the funds swallowed up, led to the interchange of very frank telegrams, and the irritation on both sides increased.

The result is seen today in telegrams from Tsao Kun and Chang Hual-chih tendering their resignations. It is hardly likely that the resignations will be accepted; an attempt will be made to patch up the differences, but matters have reached a somewhat acute stage when these two generals have gone so far as to offer their resignations and, what is more, to recommend their successors, and one of those successors Hsu Shu-cheng. General Hsu Shu-cheng is an extremely able man. He has ideas of his own that do not by any means always commend themselves to men older than himself, ideas that at times imply a very direct criticism of his superior officers; but of his ability there can be no question. It will be remembered that General Hsu was Vice-Minister of War, at one time, when General Tuan Chih-jui was Prime Minister and Minister of War, and he held at the same time the post of Secretary to the Cabinet. His energetic and active mind could not brook delay of any kind, and the result was that he quickly came into antagonism with the President's officers, especially with one of the President's secretaries who acted in everything very deliberately.

Those who cannot move as quickly as General Hsu can, describe him as rash and precipitate; those who admire him describe him as bold and of quick decision. In either case, his temperament does not commend him, as it once did, to older hands like Generals Tsao Kun and Chang Hual-chih, and they are seeking to make his activities the ground of their resignations. The real ground is that they are at issue with the rest of the Peiyang party, but, though their official telegrams of resignation as usual mention nothing but their inability and general lack of

merit as grounds for resignation, they are letting it be known pretty freely that they dislike being prodded on by a much younger man, like General Hsu.

They may find that their quite insincere resignations are accepted, after all; though there is no present intention of accepting them. When General Hsu Shu-cheng left the Ministry of War, on the reconstruction of the Cabinet when General Tuan Chih-jui resigned, he went to Fengtien and became a member of General Chang Tso-lin's entourage. General Chang Tso-lin appointed him to an important military post in the Fengtien forces. It is as commander of Fengtien troops that General Hsu is now in the Yangtze valley. Very significantly, General Tsao Kun recommends General Hsu Shu-cheng as his successor, whilst General Chang Hual-chih recommends another Fengtien commander, Sun Li-yen, to succeed himself; and no sooner are these recommendations made than General Chang Tso-lin himself is gazetted by Presidential mandate Adjutant Major of the Fourth Brigade of Hupeh. It is of course not at all likely that General Chang Tso-lin will leave Fengtien to take up such a post, but this appointment might well be the thin end of the wedge, and were the resignations of General Tsao and Chang accepted, and their recommendations for succession to themselves also accepted, then the possibility that General Chang Tso-lin, the ex-Hungtze, might take an important command in the Yangtze would hold out most interesting developments. From the point of view of liveliness, anything would be an improvement on the present pointless and deadening inactivity.

SAYS WE MUST SAVE HERITAGE OF LIBERTY

J. M. Beck Tells Bankers America's Mission Is To Rescue Ark Of Democratic Civilization

New York, April 18.—In an eloquent address on the vital importance of the Liberty Loan, delivered yesterday afternoon on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange before a notable gathering of bankers and brokers, James M. Beck emphasized the spiritual significance of America's participation in the great battle for civilization, and declared that this nation's mission was not merely to rescue a sacred patch of ground from the grasp of the infidel, but to rescue the "ark of the covenant" of a democratic civilization from the ruthless hands of a great infidel than the Turk.

Mr. Beck singled out the word "privileged" in the phrase "the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness," as President Wilson's utterance in all this world crisis, and said that in that word of the address delivered to Congress, preceding the declaration of war against Germany, the President sounded the loftiest note. "It means," Mr. Beck declared, "that in this war we are something more than subjects driven by an imperious Government to slaughter. We are freemen battling for the heritage of liberty given to us by our fathers. America is doing something more than playing for a great stake on the gaming table of international politics. We are doing something even higher than defending by the instinct of preservation the great ideals, of which America was born and to which it is, please God, forever dedicated. To be 'privileged' implies that to use has come a divine mandate to redress the evils of the world. It makes of America a Crusader, whose lofty mission is not merely to rescue a sacred patch of ground from the grasp of the infidel, but to rescue the 'ark of the covenant' of a democratic civilization from the ruthless hands of a greater infidel than the Turk. If we are thus 'privileged' we

must not think of it as a burden of which we are the unhappy victims, or as a stern and terrible duty from which we cannot escape. To save a liberal civilization is not our burden but our high privilege. From that great emprise we will not retreat. As the knight of the Middle Ages rejoiced when he attained the investiture of knighthood and departed for the Holy Land to fight for Christendom, so we should with joy accept the privilege of going to that sacred land to which the eloquent term has been given 'Somewhere in France' to fight for a liberal civilization.

"No higher privilege ever came to America, no higher privilege can come to any nation, for never did any world war involve so intimately, all that distinguished civilized men from the savage."

"Should we now fail in the matter of this loan, which for the moment is the acid test of our intentions, we should put the words of our leader to an open shame in the eyes of the world. What a farce the words 'force without stint or limit' would be if we denied our Government the amount of this loan."

"This is a war not only of professional armies, but of peoples. It is the war of every man, woman and child. Let us take it up in that spirit, and here, in this great patriotic City of New York, the very pulse of America, which feels the mighty heart beats of the great American Commonwealth, let us set an example to our fellow-citizens throughout the land of a noble and patriotic service worthy of the cause to which we are

'privileged' to dedicate 'all that we are and all that we have.'"

After paying a tribute to Wall Street and its splendid manifestations of patriotism and pointing out that the Exchange's method of work, few words and quick decisions could be used by the Government in all its branches as a good example, Mr. Beck said that he had not come to sell bonds or address a town meeting of patriots and citizens. He aroused great applause when he said that if the money requisite for the war was not raised through the medium of loans, the Government would get the money through the medium of taxation.

"The Government," he said, "must and will have the money. Its hand is on the plow and it will not look back until it has reached the end of the furrow. Time was when our Government could lead us in or keep us out of the war. That time is past. The American people have a stern and high purpose to see this war through to a conclusive victory. We must take our choice. It is to lend or give."

There was great enthusiasm when Mr. Beck said we were welding together one of the most wonderful military machines in the history of the world that would fight with Germany until the domination of the Kaiser and von Hindenburg had been lifted; but he urged that we save future generations the consequences if we did not give whole-hearted support to our allies. Rather would he see the Germans attack New York or Genoa than see the Pershing suffer a reverse that it should ever be said here-

after that we had failed to uphold our allies in this struggle that had transfigured humanity as shown in France's declaration at Verdun: "They shall not pass."

H. G. S. Noble, President of the Exchange, introduced Mr. Beck, prominent representatives of the army and navy, of the allied Governments, and heads of the city departments, as well as most of the bank Presidents and leading men in financial circles were at the meeting, which was preceded by a concert of the 7th Regiment Band. A battalion of the 22nd Infantry from Governors Island and a unit from the Naval Reserve, Base 6, were lined up at either side of the rostrum. In the center of the latter group was a detachment of five French sailors from the receiving ship Adirondack.

BRITISH USE 24,000 PRISONERS ON FARMS

Great Difficulties Experienced In Using Germans In Coal Mines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 28.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. I. Macpherson stated that there were great difficulties in the way of employing German prisoners in the coal-mines of Great Britain. Out of 65,000 prisoners 24,000 were employed in agriculture.

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The Cigarette with the Pedigree.



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Tobacco and Virginia—inseparable terms and in particular inseparable from Thackeray and the "Three Castles" Brand of which he wrote in "The Virginians". And here in the person of Henry Esmond Warrington Esq., is a link with the old and the new—a link of which every "Three Castles" Cigarette is a symbol. Rich in quality and full of dignity in the "pedigree"—typical of the sterling worth of an English ancestry and an honourable House.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'THREE CASTLES'"

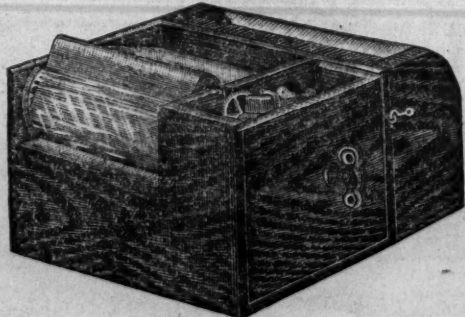
W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol and London, England.



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All traps purchased from us will be repaired free of charge excepting broken springs, for which the small charge of replacing same will be made.

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Makes Them Bright and New Again



Furniture of all kinds, as well as floors and interior woodwork, can be given a handsome finish—usually in one operation—with Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain. No wonder wise housewives feel that they simply couldn't "keep house" without a can of

Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain

You'll find a dozen uses for it without half looking. Shabby chairs, badly scratched chiffoniers, marred tables—may easily be made new-looking again!

Patton's Varnish Stain is a perfect combination of varnish and stain. It dries over night and can be used over old varnish or over paint by preparing the surface with a can of the ground coat.

We carry it in all sizes from ¼ pints to gallons.

Estimates Free of Charge on Application to

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.
PAINT CONTRACTING DEPT.

PHOENIX OF WAR RISES IN DETROIT TO SMITE KAISER

Under Spur Of Ford, Michigan City Leaps To Fourth Position In Nation—Now Has A Population Of 970,000

GREAT INDUSTRIES GRIND OUT TEETH FOR BATTLES

Trucks, Tractors, Tanks, Ships And Airplanes Produced Without Thought Of Profit—450,000 Workers Engaged

By Louis Seibold

Detroit, April 13.—The fourth city in size of the United States (as Detroit has grown to be) is the most prosperous of modern cities. Poking fun at Mr. Ford's "Rivers" has turned out to be on a parallel with paying Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin a million dollars or so a year for making us laugh.

The diversion has piled up for Mr. Ford one of the world's greatest fortunes, pushed Detroit up into the place of fourth city in the Nation in point of population and flung an industrial melting pot with many ready-made millionaires.

Conspicuous in the industries of peace the city that Mr. Ford made really famous for that other way around, has undergone a most extraordinary metamorphosis, until now it approaches the nearest thing we have in the shape of a manufactured war machine on this side of the Atlantic. The hum of its manifold industries has lost its piping note of peace and now echoes the stern alarm of the martial needs of a warlike nation.

Facts Tell The Story

Setting aside the fascinating pages of Detroit's business romanticism, of which there is an ever bewildering store, the progress and transformation of this wonder city that combines the aggressiveness of the West with the conservatism of the Atlantic seaboard, is made very clear by most convincing facts and figures.

Dry statistics lose much of their dryness when applied to Detroit and assist an observer more than any other agency to visualize the tremendous strides made many men like Mr. Ford in turning their city into the most prolific and efficiently managed crucible for the manufacture of war material that we have in the country.

In writing about Detroit it is difficult to dissociate thought of Mr. Ford in connection with its progress. It may be said by way of parenthesis, however, that advertising Mr. Ford is a good deal like trying to advertise Gen. Joffre or Mr. Curose. It can't be done.

Told in facts and figures, the tale of Detroit runs as follows:

In 1900, when the far-seeing Detroit business men, with remarkable prescience, visioned the coming commercial and pleasure greatness of the city, the population of Detroit was 236,000. According to the police and other reliable census agencies, the number of people now tolling within its municipal borders, covering an area of less than seventy-eight square miles, closely approaches 970,000. The only other municipalities that exceed it in population are New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

In 1910 Detroit sheltered 448,000 persons, so that it has practically doubled its population in less than eight years. Within the last three years it has jumped from 700,000 to within easy striking distance of 1,000,000, which from present indications will be reached before the end of the present year.

Made By Motor Cars

Most towns boast of their early history to show the steady growth of population and industrial expanse. Not so with Detroit. The old records are interesting, of course, but the more modern showing is little less than amazing.

It is charged by Detroit's friendly business critics—it does not admit of rivals—that a motor car made Detroit. That is undoubtedly true, but it is equally certain that the Kaiser's war inspired the remaking of it and that the war of the United States against the Kaiser is putting the finishing touches on the processes of transformation.

For instance, the motor car industry of Detroit, which still greater than that of all the other cities of the country grouped together, has taken second place to the demands of war. Shops that turned out 3,000 motor cars a day a year ago (Mr. Ford's, of course), are now producing a little more than half of that number, not that there is any appreciable falling off in the demand for such vehicles, but because of the more urgent need of ships, shells, guns, aircraft, tractors, tanks and other forms of military devices of imperative use in the war.

With the recent awarding to Detroit manufacturers of contracts calling for \$80,000,000 of war material, Detroit has secured in the last three years war business amounting to \$1,000,000,000, in round numbers. The value of its "peace" business three years ago was \$600,000,000 annually.

Big Jump In Labor

The number of persons employed then by the motor car and allied industries was 193,000. At the present time the number of artisans employed in the great factories, which are cities in themselves, is not far from 450,000. Even this number is not commensurate with the daily increasing demands for labor.

So pressing, in fact, is the shortage in man power that the makers of ships, shells, trucks and aeroplanes with which to fight the Kaiser are making themselves unpopular in the Southern States by raiding the available supply of negro labor.

During the last six or seven months more than 30,000 colored men from Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia have been coaxed from the cotton fields in those States to help Detroit contribute its quota of war material.

Three dollars a day looks a lot bigger to a darky cotton field worker than the home wages of a dollar, particularly when the work itself is comparatively more congenial and living conditions much more desirable.

The cotton fields have not alone heard and heeded the call of Detroit for man power. Almost every other field of human endeavor and every race, type and class of human occu-

American Troops Cleaning Their Guns



American soldiers in a French village near the front cleaning their rifles after a stretch in the trenches.

pation in the country has added to the cosmopolitan character of its population and energy of undertaking.

No man need be idle in Detroit if he can or is willing to perform any sort of work that will increase the efficiency and output of its industrial ventures.

Common labor demands a minimum wage of \$2 a day, but 85 percent of the 450,000 men engaged in producing material for peace as well as for war earn from \$5 a day up to \$35,000 a year.

Mr. Ford and some of the other big manufacturers employ a number of men that command larger salaries than any officials of the Government, aside from the President. Proof that the wages paid are uniformly satisfactory is established by the comparatively small number of strikes that have occurred since Detroit turned its thoughts from peace and flexed its muscles for war.

600 Firms Aid War

Statistics gathered by the Detroit Board of Commerce show that more than 600 concerns are engaged in producing material essential to the prosecution of the war. The largest employers of labor are the Ford enterprises, with 45,000; the Dodge Motor Car and War Material Works, 20,000; the Packard Motor Car and Truck Company, with 15,000.

There are several other concerns that employ from 2,000 to 10,000 men. A reliable estimate of the amount of wages paid to the employees of these companies figures it not far from \$800,000 a day. The amount of material used by these concerns is estimated at \$1,700,000 every twenty-four hours.

The class of material turned out covers a wide range of both peace and war demands. The output of motor cars, particularly for pleasure purposes, has been reduced to one-half the capacity of the plants which have recently been converted into factories for turning out war material.

The reason for the curtailment of motor cars is threefold. The first and most important is that the space and energy of the plants are needed for producing war materials; second, the shortage of raw material and manpower, and, finally, the patriotic desire of the manufacturers to devote all their resources to the latter demands.

Eager To Help Nation

Incidentally, it is probable that the shortage of all supply, due to the abnormal need of the Government, has led the motor car makers to believe that unless some new sources of such material are developed, the Government will curtail the use of automobiles for pleasure purposes. But the paramount reason for the conversion of many of the motor car plants into war factories is the ready compliance of the promoters of them with the war requirements of the Government.

Under the leadership of Mr. Ford, who is now fighting for peace as vigorously as he fought for it before, the men engaged in producing war materials have eschewed profiteering. Mr. Ford has practically turned the control of his tremendous establishments over to the Government and is making war material at cost and without a profit. That is equally true of most of the other men engaged in similar ventures.

Just how many shells, trucks, airplanes and parts of tractors, ships and trench devices are being turned out every day is known only to the makers and to Government officials. But the aggregate is enough to exceed the transportation resources between the Detroit River and the Atlantic cargo ports.

The most important of Mr. Ford's recent ventures is the construction of a shipbuilding plant, where he is turning out "Eagles," a type of submarine chasers perfected by him and from which great things are expected.

In order properly to equip the new plant established by him for producing an adequate number of these submarine chasers Mr. Ford is making a river six miles long. With a hazardous creek previously used by small boys for sailing their toy boats he is undertaking the widening and deepening to navigable proportions the Ecorse River, which is to connect his Eagle plant with the Detroit River and ultimately deep water.

Millions For A River

How much this river will cost Mr. Ford probably is only known to himself, but it probably will run into the millions that will lose nothing in value as an artery of commerce in the future.

This gigantic undertaking is mainly important in revealing the extent to which Mr. Ford like other peaceful pioneers of war has entered into the fight for democracy.

The average man in Detroit is too busy making war material and money to care about anything else. He is reconciled to the fact that his State is going "dry" the first of next month; that there is a spirited fight for Senatorship approaching (which Mr. Ford can probably have if he wants it), and that he will have to pay a big lump sum of taxes as the result of his industry. But he is never too busy to resort to figures to prove that Detroit has left in the lurch Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and St. Louis, and is preparing to do its industrial armor to challenge Chicago. Some of the facts he points to are these:

The assessed value of real and personal property has jumped in two years from \$738,552,980 to \$1,174,517,700.

The bank clearances of Detroit's

financial institutions have increased from \$1,484,972,649 to \$2,749,173,375; that deposits have increased in that time from \$249,200,163 to \$406,158,922.

The exports have increased from \$157,647,859 to \$243,878,749, and imports from \$26,624,053 to \$49,032,861.

All of which spells, according to the justly proud Detroiters, a lot of trouble for the Kaiser's military machine.

DECLARES GERMANS HAVE BEEN CHECKED

Now It Is A Contest Of Nerves,
Says French General Who
Led The Rescue

With the French Armies, April 18.—The New York Times correspondent was received today by the French General who checked the German offensive at the most critical phase of its development.

Calmly and logically he developed his conception of the situation, saying: "The great German offensive has been checked definitely, and an offensive that is checked is an offensive that has failed."

"What matter if the enemy gains ground here or there in operations of secondary importance? That cannot affect the issue; he has failed and he knows it. We stopped them in full career when they were flushed by victory to a supreme effort. We shall hold them now more easily."

"You cannot judge this war like others. This war has been one gigantic battle, lasting for four years, with opponents always in contact. The tide of success has swung now this way and now that as it did in the brief battles of the past at Jena, Austerlitz, or Marengo. But if the issue has long been undecided, it is none the less certain. Sooner or later the weak point is revealed and defeat follows implacably."

Now Or Never For The Foe

"The Germans have been forced to attack us. They dare not wait because they know that America's millions are hurrying to help us. For them it is now or never."

"They are not yet at the end of their tether. Already they have en-

gaged in this battle a great number of their divisions on the whole French front. After losses such as theirs, a division, hastily reorganized and thrown back into line, is more than 50 percent below its former efficiency. Perhaps the enemy can count on fresh divisions, capable of vigorous action. (Wherever they hit, they will fail. Then it will be our turn.)

"In this huge four years' battle, as in the past, victory goes to the side that is most master of its nerves. The will to win is the greatest of all factors. Moral superiority can triumph even over material disadvantages. Now both are on our side."

The spirit of our men is magnificent, and the German morale is failing daily. You can exult an army's morale for a time by extravagant promises of success and by an elaborate program, such as the Germans followed, of encouragement by propaganda. But there is bound to be a corresponding reaction when these hopes are not realized."

"In this supreme moment of the war it is mastery of nerves that will turn the scale—not only of armies, but of civil population. It is there that the role of the press is so highly important. It is your duty to strengthen the nerves of the people at home, not by wild and unfounded optimism, but by plain statement of the factors in our favor, so that they may present a firm and unbreakable front before their leaders, and so that these leaders may gain strength therefrom to choose and follow coolly and fearlessly the road that runs straightest to victory."

Pays Tribute To The British

This General was in reserve when the offensive broke. Two days later his headquarters was established close behind the firing line, and some divisions were aiding the British to withstand the onrush of enemy masses three or four times their number.

Napoleon once said that the test of a great General is success in retreat rather than in victory. If that be true, this modest unassuming little man is one of the great war's greatest commanders, for never were the conditions less favorable than when he took charge of the operations on March 22. Here are his own words:

"The British had had bad luck. Taken unawares by a deluge of gas and high explosive shells and a crushing German superiority, they were in danger of losing cohesion."

"But I cannot pay too high a tri-

bute to their courage and to the loyal devotion with which the British corps commanders executed my orders. The British artillery (my own was still en route) gave invaluable support. Despite their losses, the men of the British Fifth Army held out magnificently, side by side with the French, until the arrival of my successive divisions enabled them to be withdrawn."

"I have written letters to express my great appreciation of British co-operation."

In short, this General established order out of confusion, and renewed the connection that for a time had been broken in the face of furious assaults by an enemy whose morale was exalted to the highest pitch by victory beyond his hopes.

What the situation really was I may, perhaps, now be allowed to relate. In the first days cavalry divisions, but three battalions strong, were strung across ten-mile stretches of the front without any artillery save a few cannon on armored cars, and had "resist to the death" as their only order.

Air Superiority A Vital Factor

Had not the unquestioned air superiority of the Allies driven the German airplanes to cover it is a question what would have happened. At one moment there was a weak point several miles wide in the allied line. That the measures taken by the French command are worthy to rank with Foch's daring maneuver at the Battle of the Marne has been corroborated beyond the shadow of a doubt by the testimony of prisoners from different units.

An officer gave a thrilling description of the way in which the French troops were flung forward in hot haste as they arrived.

"The division," he said, "was rushed up in columns just as the Germans were similarly bringing up reinforcements. Airmen told how they saw the two lines of cars rushing toward each other along a broad, straight road until the heads of the columns were so close that it seemed that they were actually about to come into collision. On both sides the men disembarked from the vehicles right on the firing line and (what was quite unprecedented) the leading files deployed immediately to cover the disembarkation of the remainder."

Thus outnumbered five, four, and never less than three to one, the French achieved the impossible, and on March 30 had established their line in the position where it now runs. That day and the next the Germans made the greatest attacks of all. Everywhere, in the General's own picturesque phrase, "they broke their noses," save in the neighborhood of Igemont and Plessis Park, in the center, where, at the price of fearful losses, a crack division of storm troops succeeded in bending the French line. The same night a counter-attack recovered all ground lost, took 800 prisoners, and revealed over 2,000 German dead, sacrificed in vain at that one point.

Thence forward the German flood was dammed. It is small wonder that the General's confidence is absolute.

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Over 80 years ago the late Lord Bessborough testified to the benefits he received from HIRSH'S CURE, and every past brings similar letters to-day.

HIRSH'S CURE for ASTHMA. PAINED FOR 40 YEARS. Sold in this by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

"COMMANDER"

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It is necessary for you to try Commander but once to appreciate its better size and pleasing qualities.

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Best Quality Lowest Price

ANDREWS & GEORGE

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1918 Tennis Rackets Here

You cannot afford to miss seeing them—

Spalding's Gold Medal
Lee's Dreadnaught Driver

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"STORE OF QUALITY"

SHANGHAI



Best Quality Lowest Price

ANDREWS & GEORGE

1 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Memorial Day Exercises At Cemetery And School

Bishop Graves Talks On Meaning Of America At
War, Judge Lobingier On Stars And Stripes

The American community observed Memorial Day yesterday by ceremonies at Bubbling Well Cemetery in the morning, and a flag raising at the American School in the afternoon. Addresses by Bishop F. J. Graves and Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court were features of the two simple but impressive services.

The American Co., S.V.C., commanded by Capt. S. A. Ransom, marched with the Municipal Band from the Race Course at 8.30 a.m. and halted before the Chapel steps where a considerable gathering of Americans and their Allied friends were assembled. Judge Lobingier was in charge of the ceremonies and there were present Mr. M. F. Perkins, Acting American Consul-General, with the Consular staff, Bishop Graves, Dr. Hykes, Dr. Hawks Pott, Major Holcomb and representing the S.V.C., Major Trueman, Commandant, Major Pilcher, Capt. Canning and Capt. Godfrey.

President Wilson's Memorial Day proclamation was read by Judge Lobingier and the Rev. H. E. Davis made the opening prayer, following which the Band played "Nearer My God to Thee." Bishop Graves then addressed the gathering. Following the Bishop's address the Band played "America" and the American Company then fired its volleys over the graves and "Taps" was blown.

Dr. Graves' Speech
Dr. Graves' speech follows:
"We meet together this morning to keep Memorial Day. It is a beautiful thought that is expressed in the coming together of American citizens in every part of our broad United States to remember our soldiers and sailors by decorating their graves. By words and acts appropriate to the occasion we remind ourselves of their devotion to our country and we pledge our own loyalty to the flag which they held dear. And this day has an especial value for us here, in that it helps to bind us to our country from which we are so far separated, and to recall to us that we are citizens of the United States wherever we may be, and that it is our duty to uphold in every way the honor of our country and to maintain the great tradition of liberty and justice which we have inherited from our fathers."

"But when we meet here today we recognise that the present is an advance upon the past and that Memorial Day has a new and deeper significance for us. Our country has entered upon a great war, and at the close of a year full of tremendous exertion in preparation for the struggle our soldiers are face to face with the enemy and our navy is engaged in keeping watch and ward over the long lines of transports that are carrying our army faster and faster to the shores of Europe and over the longer lines of supply ships which are carrying munitions for our army and food to keep alive the oppressed and enslaved populations in Belgium and in the occupied provinces of France."

"A mighty purpose has inspired America and bound together all our people. To our great loss we are not at home at this time to feel this mighty wave of patriotism rise and swell about us, but we can recognise its pulsation even in this distant corner of the globe, and we thrill at the thought of our brothers who are fighting and know that we are one in heart and purpose with them."

"For while we stand here the greatest battle in history is being fought, and we are not spectators but actors in it, for our men stand shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of England and France and Italy to withstand the desperate attack of our enemies. We decorate these graves in China, but our thoughts are busy about the fresh graves on the Western front and we salute not only the memory of the dead but the heroes in the battle line."

Why We Fight
"How is it that we are fighting in this war, we who hate war and love peace, we who have nothing to gain for ourselves in it? How do we come to have two million men in arms and to be calling up other millions to follow them?"

"As we look back at the past years we can see that no other causes than the one which have operated would have been sufficient to bring us in as a united nation. There was first the spectacle of injustice and tyranny. We saw Belgium invaded without cause; we saw with amazement that no custom, or law, or treaty, had any force or validity with Germany. And we saw that the treatment of the conquered was nothing but the most ruthless spoliation in the new and better civilization that will follow on this storm of war."

Flag Raising At School

The presentation and raising of the flag given to the American School by the American University Club took place at the School at 3 p.m. Mr. Julian Arnold, president of the Club, acted as master of ceremonies and in his brief introduction of Judge Lobingier heartily thanked the students of the School for their energetic assistance in the recent Red Cross drive.

The invocation, praying protection and success to America, her president and leaders and the men fighting under her flag, was pronounced by Bishop Graves and the students, drawn up before the school building, sang "America." The flag was raised on the new staff and Judge Lobingier then spoke.

The speech of acceptance was made by the Rev. Frank W. Bibb, president of the School Board, and at its conclusion the students saluted the flag and sang "The Star Spangled Banner." A number of American visitors attended the ceremony. The University Club presented two flags to the school, a silk one to be hung in a glass case in the assembly hall and the other to be flown from the school flagstaff. Judge Lobingier's address was on "Sources and Symbolisms of Old Glory."

Fighting For High Motives

"I pass over the black treachery which filled our land with spies and had its center in the German Embassy. We are a tolerant people and it takes a great deal to convince us of bad faith on the part of a nation we had thought to be our friend, but step by step every doubt was swept away and we saw our enemy face to face and so we went to war. There may be people who think that men are always led by low motives and do not fight for such things as I have named—liberty, justice and humanity—but we who know the heart of the people of the United States not only know that this is what they are fighting for, but also that these are the only things that could bring them to fight at all."

The Colors
"What are the elements of our flag? or of any flag for that matter? are they (1) its colors and (2) its figures?"

"Joseph Rodman Drake, the first poetic panegyrist of Old Glory, sang in rhapsodic verse, recalling the first lines of 'Rule Britannia':

"When Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there:
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure, celestial white
With streakings of the morning light.
Flag of the free, heart's hope and home
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome
And all thy hues were born in heaven."

"But these hues—the red, white and blue—which the poet said 'were born in heaven' are in fact found in many

other flags, e.g. the French, the Dutch, the Russian and even the Chinese. And have you not noticed them in the Union Jack? If not do so, for thereby hangs an interesting historical chain. "In this fateful time when the Red Cross emblem is omnipresent, one is much interested to find that it may rightfully claim a kinship to our own. For that same figure—a red cross in a white field—comes down to us from the days when knighthood was in flower. Spenser, describing in his 'Faery Queen' the accoutrements of his knightly hero, says:

"Upon his breast a bloodie cross he wore,
The dear remembrance of his dying Lord."

"Such also was the standard of the crusaders, particularly the Knights Templar, who organised in 1118 to protect pilgrims to the Holy Land. It was such a banner, afterward known as the 'Cross of St. George,' that Richard Coeur de Lion, England's Crusader king, received from George Bishop of Cypriote, later made patron saint of the kingdom. Such was the beginning of what Thomas Campbell calls

"The meteor flag of England."

"By the time of Edward II (1327) it had become the recognised English standard and remained such for nearly three centuries. As the ensign of Henry VII, it was planted on the shores of what is now Canada by Sebastian Cabot in 1497—the first European flag to float over the soil of North America. And is it not fitting that this ensign of chivalry should reappear in modern times as the emblem of humanity? As early as 1830 Bishop Baraga, a Roman Catholic missionary, carried a red cross flag in his work among the Indians of western America. And scarcely a generation later the same flag became the emblem of that world wide movement which began with the Geneva conference. Truly if a league of

nations is ever formed its flag should be the Red Cross in a white field. "But there was another crusader standard borne by a brave and hardy people who have contributed much to the making of our own nation. This was the 'bonnie blue flag' of Scotland, consisting of the white cross of St. Andrew in a blue field—a flag which seldom met defeat and never conquest. Under it Robert Bruce, addressing the assembled Scots at the break of that fateful day of Bannockburn, uttered those fiery words which the genius of Robert Burns transformed into a Scotch 'Marsellaise,' beginning

"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,
Scots wham Bruce has often led,
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to vict'ry!"

"In 1606, after James VI of Scotland had become James I of England, these two historic standards were combined in token of the union of the kingdoms. To the red was added the blue of St. Andrew's; and the red white and blue, thus for the first time appearing in a single flag, became known as the 'King's Colors.' This was the flag under which our country was chiefly colonised. It was the flag which the Mayflower flew and which our colonial ancestors carried in all their wars—including King William's, Queen Anne's, George II's and the French and Indian. As a young lieutenant, George Washington rendered his first military service under that flag with General Braddock's ill-fated expedition against Ft. Du Quesne. In all their history the colonists had followed no other flag than the 'King's Colors.' What was more natural than that they should embody the same colors in their new banner of Independence?"

The Figures
"But what of the Stars and

Stripes? How came they to find a place in our flag? Drake, you will remember, tells us that

"Thy stars have lit the welkin dome."

"But no flag with which our Revolutionary fathers had been familiar ever contained stars and stripes. The only figures in the older flags were the crosses and these were retained in the earliest revolutionary flags even so late as January, 1776, scarcely a half year before the Declaration of Independence, when a flag was hoisted over General Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with thirteen stripes, one for each of the revolting colonies, but still with the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue field.

"A flag containing thirteen red and white stripes and a red cross appears to have been used by the East India Company as early as 1704 and some have thought that it furnished the suggestion of the stripes in our flag. If so it affords one more example of Asiatic origin. "In the colonial banner of Rhode Island there were thirteen stars in a blue field and some would trace to that source the stars of our flag—another honor for the smallest commonwealth."

"But one fact seems clear: The stars and stripes were never combined in any single flag until they appeared in one designed and used by General Washington. Just when this was accomplished, remains a disputed question."

"In the New York Metropolitan Museum of art is a famous painting by Emanuel Leutze which represents Washington crossing the Delaware, and in the prow of the boat which bears the great leader, floats 'the star spangled banner.' Of course that picture was painted long after the event, for the artist belongs to a

recent generation, 1816-1868; but there are reasons for believing that in this respect he followed those who were contemporaries of the event. Charles Wilson Peale, the soldier painter, commanded one of the companies which recrossed the Delaware on Christmas day, 1776, and participated in the battle of Trenton on the day following. Later he painted a picture of Washington at Trenton, in the background of which is a flag of thirteen white stars in a blue field.

Colonel John Trumbull was one of the most famous of early American painters. He was General Washington's aide during the operations around Boston and later was with him again not long after his success at Trenton. The battle of Princeton was only one week after, and Colonel Trumbull painted a picture of that battle showing the Stars and Stripes in action. Thus the present figures of our flag appear in these two leading engagements, as represented by contemporaries, directly under the eye of the commander-in-chief.

Story Of Betsy Ross

"He seems to have been quite closely identified also with the circumstances which culminated about a half year later in the official adoption of those figures by Congress. In the spring of 1776 Washington visited Philadelphia and we are told that, in company with Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, George Ross, a member of the Continental Congress, and Betsy Ross, widow of the latter's nephew, he worked out the details of the new nation's flag. Only last September it was my privilege to linger for a time in the little two-story building on Arch street, in the City of Brotherly Love, where

(Continued on Page 8)

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EVENTS IN VLADIVOSTOCK

All Eyes are turned now to this important city on which rests possibly the future of the Russian Empire. Our special representative has snapped some of the most important events of note during this last month.

"Landing of the Allied Troops."

Owing to the Bolshevik unrest this precautionary measure was taken in order to protect the lives and property of Allied subjects.

"The Allied Squadrons"

The Japanese Commander-in-chief and his staff on board.

"Anglo Japanese Patrols on Duty."

The British Consulate and the guard on duty.

The French Consulate guarded by Japanese Troops.

GLIMPSES OF THE TOWN, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Just an instance of being up to date with Events of the Day.

Matinee Saturday 4 p.m.

Douglas Fairbanks

in

"DOUBLE TROUBLE"

Matinee Sunday 3 p.m.

Baby Marie Osborne

in

"TEARS AND SMILES"

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Diet In Acidity And Acidosis By Woods Hutchinson, A.M., M.D.

To "sour" on anyone or anything is a bitter and unpleasant experience, but less distressing than to have something sour on you, after it has gained access to your interior. Life, as the chemist sees it is a sort of backward and forward pulsation between two electric poles, the acid positive and the alkaline negative and while neither can claim to be normal rather than the other, yet it is surprising how often painful, diseased, or dangerous conditions are associated with the acid phase. We

die, as the pithy old saying has it, "for want of breath," but that air starvation is often mainly due to acidosis or increasing acidity of the blood, which poisons and finally paralyzes the breathing center in the medulla.

Acidity of the salivary fluids of the mouth promotes the much hastened decay and breakdown of our teeth, we have all suffered the pangs of sour stomach with its gripings and heart-burn and most of us the burning distress of excessive acidity of the urine. At first glance, acids and acidity would seem to be always and everywhere "bad medicine" and always the universal cure-alls.

But such a sweeping conclusion would be most misleading and while our knowledge of acidity and acidosis is still vague and in the making, yet it is well to remind ourselves that acid conditions are produced by such scores of different causes, mean such totally different things and are so often helpful and natural, that merely to say that such and such a person has acidosis or an acid tendency, gives very little clue to their actual condition or the steps necessary to remedy it.

For instance acidity of the fluids of the mouth is often due to fermentation of the starches and sugars of the food left between the teeth and its best cure is the tooth-brush freely and regularly applied with or without a dental paste or wash. Whether this latter be acid or alkaline matters little, except that alkaline, which are the great soap-makers, like soda and potash (lvs) are more "cleansing" in the sense that they more readily dissolve dirt and waste particularly if mixed with oily or greasy substances. Indeed many dentists now prefer mildly acid dentifrices or mouth washes and advise eating a meal with an apple or other firm-fleshed acid fruit.

Acidity of the stomach may be due to a dozen different causes, one quite common form to an excess of the natural (hydrochloric) acid of the gastric juice, another to fermentation of the foods stored in the stomach by the bacteria which they contain when swallowed and a third to too long retention of food in the stomach on account of painful or inflammatory conditions lower down the food canal, such as ulcer of the intestine, or appendicitis or gallstones.

Each of these forms of acidity requires its own special diet and treatment, totally different from the others, according to its cause. That due to too much acid in the gastric juice may be relieved by a diet which calls for and absorbs a good deal of acid in its digestion such as milk, rare meat and toast. Or by foods which lessen the amount of acid secreted in the stomach, like cream, butter, fats and oils, or by restricting the amount of salt in the diet, because the acid of the gastric juice is formed out of salt.

Digestion in the stomach is of course an acid process and only when it becomes too acid does it cause discomfort, so that some forms of burning acidity are relieved by taken food in small amounts at frequent intervals and thus keeping the sourness from rising to a painful pitch. One patient I recall, a great sufferer from acidity who had been advised to follow this method used to carry about with him specially prepared chicken sandwiches which he would eat whenever the burning pain began and with great relief. Though this was rather an exceptional and eccentric case.

Sour stomach caused by fermenting or putrefying food, from lactic, butyric, phosphoric and other acids, calls for prevention by avoiding spoiled or infected foods in the future, and immediately for emptying the stomach by washing out or by laxatives or checking the fermentation by internal antiseptics and alkalies.

By a curious paradox, while most foods are alkaline or neutral and tend to lower acidity when eaten, it does not necessarily follow that those which are acid in reaction will increase or aggravate acidity of the stomach or urine. On the contrary most of the acid fruits (for instance) are changed into alkalies (carbonates) in the process of digestion and actually decrease the acidity of the urine and other fluids of the body.

So that it is not necessary to cut them out of the diet in cases of acidity as a matter of routine, but only when they are found to definitely disagree. Indeed they are an almost indispensable part of a well-balanced and healthful diet and their absence alone may actually cause secondary acid conditions of the blood and tissues such as scurvy.

In these graver and more permanent states accompanied by increase of acid substances in the blood, known as acidosis, such as diabetes or gout, diet plays an important if not the direct part. In diabetes for instance in addition to an increase of blood-sugar, large amounts of acid substances, notably lactic acid, uric acid and other similar bodies, tend to pile up in the blood.

These may be neutralized directly by giving alkalies, such as bicarbonate of soda, with great relief to the distressing symptoms produced by them. But the best and most permanent means of clearing them out of the blood is by careful regulation of the diet, especially of the starches and sugar.

Not so much as we formerly thought by cutting down starch and sugar to the lowest possible amounts in the diabetic's diet, but by endeavoring in every way to increase the power of his body tissues to digest and burn clean sugar.

A Challenge In Chins

G. F. I. In The Yale Alumni Weekly

A challenge has been issued to an entire university by a New York editorial writer who has thrown his gauntlet full and fair against the jutting chin, the mighty under-jaw. The editorial appeared this March in The New York Tribune, but it is significant that we manage to distinguish between the newspaper itself and the writer who took his pen in hand. Nowadays editorials, like individuals, must be judged individually, and so we free The Tribune from the stigma of reproach and concentrate upon the unknown personality that slaps Yale on the chin.

He finds it a coincidence worth noting "that the American university of which the bulldog is the symbol appears to have run to this type of hero"—the square-jawed, projecting chin. As for himself, he takes pointed pleasure in the chin of George Moore, which James Huneker described as being "as diffident as a poached egg." With that poached-egg chin of Moore went a strength of mind that enabled him to tell friends and enemies among the whole Irish people just what he thought of them. "Men have been shot for less in far more temperate climates," Moore, also said the critic, is not too diffident to "mix his Creator with a melancholy, pale-blue eye—Kerith."

Now, no one will quarrel with the qualities attributed to George Moore and his poached-egg chin. One may be glad that man so adorned has other nobler features. It is perhaps secretly gratifying to us all that the example seems to prove again "there's no art to find the mind's construction in the face." Here is no quarrel with the poached-egg chin. Only if there is virtue in it, why not cover the bulldog chin with the same mantle of charity?

This sudden fierceness of an editor against that university "of which the bulldog is the symbol" places him under suspicion. Whom does he admire? What has Roosevelt but a bulldog chin, sharpened a little by Cantabrigian culture? What is it catches the cartoonist's eye in characterizing Woodrow Wilson unless it be the bulldog chin with a Princetonian attenuation? What has Herbert Hoover but a similar chin that has been in China?

But perhaps we do the chin challenge an injustice. Perhaps another day, another mood, and then an attack on high foreheads. By that route he might easily reach a parallel conclusion equally damning to Harvard that: "Balance, all-round strength of feature, may mean something. The high forehead has just about as much significance in

a human being as in a yellow perch." And after that he may write a paragraph or two to show that a long nose does not necessarily betoken a genius for organization.

Nor does a long upper lip make a Rockefeller. Nor has the evil eye as much influence as it is thought to have in Italy.

In fine, we are with the editor heart and soul if he is bent on showing up the absurdity of snap judgment and what may be called pigeonhole decisions. The world wants everything classified and assorted in pigeonholes. It wants to pick its men by a chin or a forehead or a nose. Now a play like "Cyrano de Bergerac" may hang from a nose, but a character is not so dependent. Nor is an executive a man who has the faculty merely of quick decision. Snap decision and snap judgment are the curse of a business world given over to speed. The keenest judgment can be pressed too hard. Witness the significant and warning cry of Mr. Davidson, of the Morgan firm, in a moment of physical and mental exhaustion not so long ago. "My partners are killing me!" he is reported to have said. Time must be taken to judge facts, individuals, events and editorial writers individually. Was it not a pigeonhole authority who looked at Russia and said quickly: "Another French Revolution"—a mistake in Allied diplomacy costing many lives and millions of dollars?

Yes, surely the editorial writer is right if he would put an end to chin worship. He is right if he sides with H. G. Wells in lamenting the tendency of us all to judge by labels, to think by pigeonholes; to regard life as a checkerboard all set off in nice regular squares. Life might be that in a less complicated world; but here and now seems rather a labyrinth to be penetrated safely only when the slender thread is caught up tenderly and followed

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reverently. That is the business of every individual, be he poached-egg or dreadnought.

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I begin to dislike that editorial writer. But after all, George Moore can't do all the fool things, even if he actually has one of those chins of which mention has been made.

Sicawei Weather Report

23.—Fine weather in North China where the barometers have moderately risen. Rain in Formosa. Lower pressures in Tsinghai and SW China.

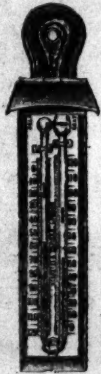
30.—Fine weather with fresh SE wind. Barometer rather suddenly and rapidly falling; a depression is developing in Chikhi.

Thursday, May 30, 1918.

WENTH 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg. mm...	756.01	754.98
Bar. at Centg. inches...	29.76	29.72
Variation for mm 13h	10.98	-1.47
Variation for mm 24h	10.08	-2.64
Wind—Direction	ENE	SEB
Wind—Kilom per hour	23	41
Wind—Miles	14.3	25.5
Temperature—Cen	18°6	22°6
Temperature—Fah	65.5	72.7
Humidity	92	77
Nebulosity 5-10	9	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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Memorial Day Exercises At Cemetery And School

(Continued from Page 5)

Etsey Ross kept her upholstery shop and her three distinguished visitors gathered to discuss with her the designs for a new national emblem. It is interesting to note in passing that the means for purchasing and preserving those historic premises came largely from ten-cent contributions, mostly by American school children, and that a fund is now being raised to purchase the surrounding property and convert the whole into a memorial park. I am glad to be able to provide the opportunity for the names of members of the present graduating class of the Shanghai roll of honor of this patriotic enterprise.

"On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress

Resolved, That the Flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white with 13 stars white in a blue field.

"As no other details are prescribed it is evident that the author of this resolution assumed that the arrangement and location of these figures would be understood and that implies a flag already in existence—doubtless that designed by Washington with the aid of Etsey Ross seems clear, therefore, that the father of his country had a very direct part in the making of its flag and particularly in the union of the figures—the Stars and Stripes—which afford its most distinguishing features.

"Now it happens that those are also the figures of the Washington family coat of arms. In the church of St. Mary the Virgin, hamlet of Great Brington, Northamptonshire, the same county which furnished so many of the Pilgrims—are the tombs of several Washingtons, among them Lawrence, who died in 1616 and was a grandson of another of that name who, in 1539, received a grant of Sulgrave Manor in the same shire, having inherited there from Lancashire. These tombs are marked by an inscription bearing this Washington coat of arms; argent two bars, and in chief three mullets (stars). They are also carved on a sun dial found near the Washington home in the adjoining hamlet of Little Brington and were naturally carried by two grandsons of Lawrence Washington who emigrated to Virginia in 1657, one of whom (John) was the great-grandfather of George Washington. And it was in this cherished heirloom that, so far as heraldic records have disclosed, the Stars and Stripes were first combined in the same shield.

"The objection, thus referred to, Washington himself never referred to this device as a source of our national flag seems to me without force. The man whose innate

modesty forbade him to remain, in the hall of the Continental Congress, though a member, while his name was being considered for the post of Commander in Chief; and who shrank later from the mere suggestion that the national capital be located near his Virginia home, would have been the last to draw public attention to the fact that the figures of our flag are those of his ancestral coat of arms. But that the one suggested the other seems to me too obvious for argument.

Symbolism

"The Stars and the Stripes thus united originally symbolized at first the same fact—the union of thirteen states. And this connection lasted for a considerable time after the first new states were admitted. For each one a new stripe, as well as a new star, was added to the flag. But it soon became apparent that these additional stripes, if continued, would widen the flag unduly and spoil its present might. A compromise was finally reached by which the number of stripes was restored to thirteen while a star was added for each new state. Thus the stripes permanently symbolize the original states while the stars represent the ever expanding union.

"And what a wealth of symbolism and historic allusion lies back of this—chivalry, the crusades, heraldry, the exploration and colonization of the new world, the union of English-speaking nations, the struggle to make and keep North America Anglo-Saxon, the preservation of Anglo-Saxon ideals of liberty and law, the defense of the rights of small nations—these are the ideas perpetuated and preserved in the evolution of our flag. And the present mighty conflict has opened a new chapter in its history. For within recent months the Stars and Stripes have been raised for the first time over St. Paul's Cathedral, flown from the mastsheads of British vessels and carried by American armies through the streets of the world's metropolis amid thundering plaudits of a grateful populace.

"Scion of right standards, cousin of red cross emblem, prophecy of a world wide ensign. Old glory floats to day over the bloodstained trenches of northern France, heartening their wearied occupants, inspiring them to fresh deeds of heroism and sealing off assurance of ultimate victory. In the words of Clinton Scollard:

"No Stripe nor clustered Star has ever shown save but for freedom, for the broader birth of liberty—the dearer, clearer dawn of brotherhood on earth."

"Wave then, O banner! May thy mission be to heal the grievous wounds, the woeful scars, triumphant over wrong and tyranny, beloved Stripes and Stars!"

FORBIDDEN CITIES OF ARABIA ARE DESCRIBED

Many Unable To Crowd Into
Hall To Hear Dr. Zwemer's
Lecture

Intimate glimpses and interesting descriptive and anecdotal of Arabia—Mecca and Medina—for centuries sealed by Islam to the unbeliever. were enjoyed by those fortunate enough to secure entrance to the Royal Asiatic Society's lecture hall last evening. The lecture was delivered by Dr. S. M. Zwemer of Cairo, editor and noted authority on Mohammedanism, and its announcement stirred so great an interest that the lecture hall was crowded to overflowing and a number were unable to get in.

Dr. Zwemer illustrated his talk with an excellent collection of slides, some from photographs secured by himself on three trips to Jeddah, some from the few published prints of the sacred districts and some secured by a lady missionary who made the journey to the edge of the forbidden district.

So far as is known but sixteen unbelievers have ever entered the forbidden cities, disguised as pilgrims, and returned to write of their observations and experiences. Dr. Zwemer said. Of these one of the four who have furnished the most of our knowledge on the subject was Sir Richard Burton, the great English traveller.

Dr. Zwemer took his audience first to Mecca, location, according to the Arabs, of the tomb of Eve. From there he proceeded to Mecca, the birthplace of Mohammed and holy goal of hundreds of thousands of Moslem pilgrims. He described graphically, illustrating with photographs, the famous shrine about which the pilgrims make their seven rounds, kissing at every round the sacred "Black Stone of Islam." The lecturer numbered a fine photograph of this meteoric bit of stone among his slides.

After describing the annual pilgrimage the lecturer led the way down the new and well built Hedjaz railway to Medina, the scene of Mohammed's tomb. An interesting feature of the building of this railway was the turning over of the construction from European to Arabian engineers at the border of the forbidden territory. Scenes of Medina shown and described by Dr. Zwemer included the city walls, railway station, mosques, general view of the city and the gardens and tomb of the Prophet. Here, the lecturer said, underneath a great dome lie the remains of Mohammed and within the sepulchre are the tombs of three of his descendants and an uncoupled grave. This last is reserved for Christ whom the Mohammedans believe was not

Cricket Tomorrow

The Shanghai Cricket Club and Powhattan Club will play at the Shanghai Cricket Club ground tomorrow afternoon at 2.15 o'clock. The S.C.C. lineup is as follows: Capt. W. C. D. Turner, E. G. Barnes, J. Cockin, S. J. Deeks, C. G. Humphrys, Churchill Knight, Dr. M. A. W. McCulloch, E. Galt, F. S. Turner and H. S. Wavell, with J. H. Pearson and C. Butland as reserves.

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A written and descriptive receipt is issued for every shipment. Shipments are accepted subject to valuation declared by sender, the Company assuming full liability therefor.

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The Company accepts shipments subject to collection of transportation charges at destination in America. The Company can arrange Marine Insurance, payment of duty abroad, and delivery to consignee free of all charges. Shipments are delivered to residence or place of business. If shipments remain undelivered at destination, the Company notifies shippers.

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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

BLUE SOX WIN IN WET, BEATING RED SOX, 15-8

Wild-Eyed Baseball Features
Rainy Memorial Day Set-To:
Bradley And McRae Star

It was cold and rainy; the sun didn't shine until the fifth inning and, in the words of the Persians, "it was a tough day for baseball." However, the Red Sox and Blue Sox clashed in the rain and mud and when the melee was over somebody said that the score was 15-8 Bluewards. None of the pitchers exerted themselves, Swan, Roberts and Turner refusing to take chances on tossing the salary wings over the Cricket Club in the cold.

Quite a gathering of the clans braved the elements to see a ball game. The fans didn't see a ball game but there were enough flashes of the diamond pastime to remind the bugs that they saw some baseball on Memorial Day, 1918.

Bradley and McRae broke into the spotlight league, the former making a great grab of a low foul in the first inning and McRae nabbing two in left that brought the few bleachers to their feet.

Roberts, hurling for the Blue Sox, pulled out of a bad hole in the second after he had pushed himself into the opening with two passes. Geldart singled, crowding the sacks and then Roberts nipped Geldart off first. He then fanned Smith and took Hykes' pop fly.

The Blues started trouble in the second, both teams going down in order in the first. Wilhoit fled to McRae, giving the latter to make the first real catch of the season, but Porterfield landed on Johnson's error.

Keppard singled, Tingham drew four wide ones and Doyle and Roberts followed with singles. Wilhoit, batting for the second time in the frame, crashed a two-bagger to left and Porterfield hit safely. Seven tallies resulted.

A pass, an infield out, an error, a single and double netted three runs for the Red Sox in the third and the Blues came back with one in their half. Two more were added in the fourth and in the sixth, the Blue Sox pushed over five. Turner had displaced Swan on the mound and his wild pitch scored the first two of the five. A base on balls, Swan's error and Wilhoit's hit netted a brace and Hykes' wild throw over Johnson's head accounted for tally number 15.

The Reds staged a rally in the opening half of the last frame, pushing five runs across the wash. McRae drew a ticket and Turner singled. A wild pitch moved both men along and Kay hit safely. Henning followed with a single. Swan was hit by a pitched ball and Johnson landed on Roberts' slip-up. Thus the five were counted and then Roberts fanned Geldart and Hykes fled to Wilhoit.

The combatants:

Blue Sox—Bradley c. Nichols 3b, Holliday ss, Wilhoit 2b, Porterfield lf, Neprud 1b, Tinkham cf, Westaway cf, Doyle rf, Wilhoit p, Obergis p.

Red Sox—Turner 2b, p, Kay c, Henning ss, Swan p, 2b, Smith cf, Johnson 3b, Geldart rf, Hykes 1b, McRae lf, Umpire—Chapman and Mead.

HONG LEAGUE SCHEDULE

The schedule for the Hong League has been made up. The league consists of the Standard Oil Co., Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, American

Trading Co. and Andersen, Meyer.

The dates follow:

Schedule of Games:

June 4, Tues. Socony v. A. M. Co.

6, Thurs. Amtraco v. G. W. & W.

11, Tues. Socony v. Amtraco.

13, Thurs. A. M. Co. v. G. W. & W.

18, Tues. A. M. Co. v. Amtraco.

20, Thurs. Socony v. G. W. & W.

25, Reserved for playing off any postponed games of 1st round.

27, Thurs. A. M. Co. v. Socony.

July 2, Tues. G. W. & W. v. Amtraco.

9, Tues. Amtraco v. Socony.

11, Thurs. G. W. & W. v. A. M. Co.

16, Tues. Amtraco v. A. M. Co.

18, Thurs. G. W. & W. v. Socony.

23, Reserved for playing off any postponed games of 2nd round.

25, Thurs. Socony v. A. M. Co.

30, Tues. Amtraco v. G. W. & W.

Aug. 1, Thurs. Socony v. Amtraco.

6, Tues. A. M. Co. v. G. W. & W.

8, Thurs. A. M. Co. v. Amtraco.

13, Tues. Socony v. G. W. & W.

15, Reserved for playing off any postponed games of 2nd round.

Any other games which have been postponed and for which no dates have been arranged previous to August 15 will be played during the latter half of August.

Rs. 1,737 Are Proceeds Of Police Gymkhana

A statement of the Sikh Sports, furnished by Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, honorary secretary, shows that Indian Regiments will benefit to the extent of Rs. 1,737 from the gymkhana. In addition to those who donated prizes the thanks of the Committee are extended to the Shanghai Tramways, Apollo, Victoria and Olympic Theaters for advertising, to Mr. K. S. Koy for printing, and to the Shanghai Boy Scouts for selling programs.

As regular monthly shipments of comforts are being sent to Indian Regiments in Mesopotamia and as there is difficulty in obtaining space for any larger consignment, the proceeds of the Sports have been donated by the Mesopotamia Comforts Fund to the Punjab Imperial Relief Fund, Lahore, and will be handled through the latter fund.

The statement follows:

Sikh Sports and Police Gymkhana.

May 14th, 1918.

Dr.

Watsons Mineral Water Co. 10.00

Andrews and George 10.00

"Anon" 50.00

C. M. Bain, Esq. 25.00

E. S. Little, Esq. 27.36

Ex. 781 20.00

T. Craven, Esq. 20.00

To which should be added \$8.75 for the cost of the bottles which will be refunded on return of the empties.

The Water used in the manufacture of our Aerated Waters is sterilized by the latest process "THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS" which renders it absolutely GERM-FREE.

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17882

E. T. Byrne, Esq. 10.00

"O. M." 10.00

E. W. Noel, Esq. 10.00

Shanghai Hotels Ltd. 10.00

"Anon" in various amounts

at Race Course, 11.5.13. 42.40

Sale of Tickets 975.50

Sale of Program 46.02

Loss on Exchange and Bad 18.00

Entries 18.00

Total \$1,265.28

Ch. 1

Advertisements 32.04

Prizes 212.45

Gear and Incidentals 108.23

Gratuities 14.00

Money 7.13

To "Punjab Imperial Relief Fund" Rs. 1,737.82 @ Ex. 723

Total \$1,265.28

Audited and found Correct.

(Sd.) K. E. NEWMAN.

(Sd.) E. I. M. BARRETT,

Hon. Treas. S.S. & P.G.

RENEMAN IS WINNER OF HARRIERS' RACE

Versatile Athlete Beats Remedios At Hongkew Park After Cross Country Run

Winning by a yard over F. Remedios, C. Reneman, Shanghai quarter mile title holder, broke the tape in the first cross country run held under the auspices of the Shanghai Harriers at the Hongkew Park track yesterday. The runners raced the last mile of a five mile run through the Kiangwan district.

Yesterday's victory brings Reneman to light as a versatile performer. He finished third in The China Press Challenge Cup 100 yard dash and easily took the quarter at the Sikh games a few weeks ago and tore through the last mile of the five yesterday in five minutes flat. A big crowd saw the finish.

Vice-Captain T. McKenna took the pack for the four mile run cross country, during which was no racing. The last mile, which was run on the track, started after all athletes had finished the four-mile jaunt.

Remedios led for three laps, with

The Sparkis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Factory—No. 78 North Szechuen Road.

We manufacture the following varieties of Aerated waters:—

American Ice Cream Soda Pineapple Lemonade

Orangeade Raspberry Gingerale Sarsaparilla

Cream Lemon Lime Juice and Soda

PRICE.....\$0.75 per dozen and \$8.50 per dozen for Soda water.

to which should be added \$8.75 for the cost of the bottles which will be refunded on return of the empties.

The Water used in the manufacture of our Aerated Waters is sterilized by the latest process "THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS" which renders it absolutely GERM-FREE.

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17882

American Four Picked For Race At Henli

An American Four has been raised, after all, to race the deluge. Four of the Fire Brigade in the Shanghai Rowing Club regatta at Henli tomorrow. G. F. Ashley has come out at the last moment to fill the vacancy left by L. K. Little. The Four will now consist of C. J. Spiker, G. F. Ashley, V. Olsen, E. A. Ericson and H. F. Landers, Cox.

The Shanghai Nanking Railway has announced a special train to the Henli on Sunday. G. F. Ashley has Shanghai North at 8.30 a.m., arriving at Henli 9.45 o'clock. Passengers may obtain breakfast on the train.

The return express will leave Henli at 7.15 o'clock in the evening and will arrive here at 8.30 o'clock. Dinner will be served on the train.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

118-15 AVENUE EDOUARD VII

Benevolent Fund Ticket \$60,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 10th June, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$1.00, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$10.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$60,000
1 Second Prize	20,000
1 Third Prize	10,000
2 Fourth Prize	\$5,000 each
5 Fifth Prize	1,000 "
10 Sixth Prize	500 "
20 Seventh Prize	200 "
100 Eighth Prize	100 "
800 Ninth Prize	50 "
2 each approximate to the First Prize.....	500 "
2 each approximate to the Second Prize.....	200 "
2 each approximate to the Third Prize.....	100 "
4 each approximate to the Fourth Prize.....	50 "
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of First Prize.....	30 "
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize.....	25 "
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize.....	20 "
2,447 drawn tickets	Total \$203,225

All prizes won will be given at the Office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

The Chinese Benevolent Association.

CHU PAO SAN,
Chairman.

FOR SALE A Large Number of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS,
TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known

French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

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Sole distributors of R.N.C. tires

Drinking Water:

It is just as important that your water supply be pure and clean today as three months from now. Just as necessary for you to guard against sickness now as during the hot weather.

The Brownlow Filter

Offers the best protection from impure drinking water, represents the most inexpensive form of health insurance.

See a Brownlow demonstrated, see how it is made, how it filters water and you will appreciate why you need one.

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents

22 Museum Road Shanghai



See that you have your

ELECTRIC FANS AND FAN CIRCUITS

in good order before the hot weather is here.

Electric Fans in the Office keep the air fresh and improve the working conditions of your staff.

Electric Fans in the Store keep your customers in a good temper.

Electric Fans in the Workshop prevent carelessness and increase the output.

Electric Ceiling Fans in the Dining Room are indispensable.

Electric Fans enable you to keep perishable goods fresh.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

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BERLIN AGENT SOUGHT SECRET OF GAS MASKS

Isaac Straus Headed Chemical Company in New York As A Blind

INTERVIEWED WITH 20 OTHERS
Von Bruck, Propagandist, Also Among Aliens On Way South

New York, April 5.—A party of twenty-one enemy aliens from all parts of the East, including two who are said to be among the most dangerous German plotters yet taken in custody, and two recently discharged United States soldiers, arrived here yesterday, and will start for Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, today. They have been ordered interned for the duration of the war.

Dr. Isaac Straus and Joseph von Bruck are the two masters of Prussian intrigue who have been directing a system of espionage and propaganda which, if successful, would not only have been dangerous to America's cause, but fatal to many of Pershing's men on the battlefield. Straus was the publisher of The American Jewish Chronicle and also president of the Chomros Chemical Company, which has two large factories in Brooklyn. He is known to have made bids for making gas masks for American soldiers, and in this way to have tried to get the formula for the chemicals used in the masks. According to Federal authorities he intended to send these formulas to Berlin, where German chemists might produce a gas against which the masks would be useless.

Active in Propaganda

Von Bruck has been in this country for some time as agent of the Mannesmann Tube Works, of Germany. He handled large amounts of money coming from Germany. He has been actively engaged in propaganda work, according to officials, and has been in communication with Berlin since the United States entered the war.

Dr. Straus, who is an expert chemist, came here in the fall of 1914. He was sent on a special mission by the Committee of the East in Berlin and brought a fund of \$15,000 with him to carry on his work. In 1916 he founded The American Jewish Chronicle, which has offices in Forty-second Street.

About six weeks ago agents of the Naval Intelligence Service arrested Straus at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, where he was living in a luxurious suite with his wife and children. He was sent to Ellis Island, and later to the Mercer County prison, where agents of the government investigated his case. This investigation has been directed by Assistant United States Attorney Robert Stephenson, who recommended that the man be interned.

The Committee of the East in Berlin was founded in 1914 with an object of spreading propaganda which would tend to influence Russian Jews and convey the idea that Germany intended to free them. To aid this campaign for Jewish internationalism, as it was termed by the Kaiser's press agents, Straus was furnished with an abundance of money for the work in the United States. He was in close touch with former Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Dernburg.

Questioned About Funds

When interrogated by Mr. Stephenson as to the funds he handled for him, Straus tried to explain that most of it was credit advanced him from Germany. In addition to the \$15,000 brought from Germany, he said, a stranger came to his hotel and delivered a package containing \$30,000. He denied that he knew just where this money came from, but said that it had all been used for the paper. Later, Herr H. Albert, financial attaché of the German Embassy, turned over \$85,000 to him. He gave a receipt for this money, but never accounted to his Prussian superiors for the other donations.

According to Mr. Stephenson, The American Jewish Chronicle has never reflected the views of its German director. The paper is still being published and has never been in difficulty with the government.

In the Chomros Chemical plants large quantities of benzoate of soda and toulol were kept. In addition potassium permanganate and sodium of permanganate were handled in bulk. All of these chemicals are ingredients of high explosives. Straus had no permit to handle these chemicals and in doing so, being an enemy alien, he violated the President's proclamation.

It is believed by the Federal agents that the chemical plants were operated to give Straus an opportunity to bid for United States Government contracts. Reported to Berlin

Von Bruck came from Dusseldorf, Germany, and was arrested some time ago in his office at 30 Church Street. In 1911 he was ordered to South America, and spent several years there in the employ of the Mannesmann Tube Works. He came to this country in 1913. He was sent to study the people and reported to Berlin regarding conditions here. He cultivated the acquaintance of Morris Hillquit, Jeremiah O'Leary and L. W. Alexander, editor of Issues and Events.

After the outbreak of the European war when copper was needed in Germany, von Bruck tried to purchase 12,000 water meters for a concern in Buenos Ayres. Investigation of this order revealed that the South American firm had nothing to do with the order, and it is believed that von Bruck was endeavoring to send them to Germany for the copper that was seen in them.

Among his effects was found a study of New York just prior to America's entrance into the war. He expressed the opinion that a newspaper should be purchased by the Germans if they were to get German propaganda before the people. He said that The Tribune was so pro-Ally that the Germans could not have any of their propaganda published in it. Of The World, he wrote that it was pro-Ally, but would have been in favor of the German cause if Mr. Pulitzer had lived. Hearst, to von Bruck, was an enigma. He said that his papers were the only big publications in the city in which the German view was reflected. However, he added that Mr. Hearst was anxious for a social position in England, and therefore at times appeared friendly toward the British.

In January of this year he received from a bank in Copenhagen a draft for \$3,300, which the War Trade Board would not allow him to cash. He said this money was sent to him by friends who knew he was in need of ready cash.

Another Man Interned

Maurice von Seebach, a soldier who was in France with Pershing, was arrested soon after he had received his discharge. He had been in the American army for ten years and six months and had seen service in the Philippines and Mexico.

Sergeant Franz Kreisel, who has been stationed at Fort Strong, Boston Harbor, is among those who will start for the internment camp today. He has been in the army seven years. He is said to have made seditious remarks to his brother soldiers.

Dr. Karl Oscar Bertling, an intimate friend of von Bernstorff and who was associated with Dr. Muck, was also in the party brought from Boston. He married Miss Helen Goltz, of Gramercy Park, in Boston on Wednesday night when it was learned that the Federal authorities had decided to intern him.

Baron von Hasberg, another of the enemy aliens, has been prominent socially in this city and the West. He was a frequent visitor at the German Club, which was closed last week. Others who will go to Oglethorpe are William O. Fauer, Alfred Pick, Charles Quitsmann, from New York; Karl Jochheim and Hermann Lohmann, from Brooklyn; Gustave Bremer and Lazzeri Edegio, from Trenton; William Hohnage, from Hoboken; Otto Adolph Johannes, from Newark; John Helenkamp, William Tachenberg, Karl Hilbert, Oscar Rau and Herman Tummler, from Boston. All were detained at the Tombs last night.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Kitano Maru	Apr. 17		
For Liverpool			
Iyo Maru	Apr. 4		
Shidzuka Maru	May 10		
For San Francisco			
Venezuela	Apr. 27		
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 30		
Ecuador	May 25		
For Seattle			
Katori Maru	Apr. 28		
Manila Maru	May 4		
Suwa Maru	May 19		
For Vancouver			
Monteagle	May 21		
Empress of Japan	May 27		
Key West	May 27		
For Marseilles, etc.			
Kirishimayama Maru	May 13		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
May 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Lueny Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 30	— Chefoo & Tientsin	Kiangshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 30	— Chinwangtao (direct)	Hainfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 30	D.L. Amoy, Hiokeo & Otton	Upolu	Jap. K.M.A.	
May 30	6.00 Hongkong and Manila	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.	
May 30	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Colombia	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.	
May 30	— Ningpo	Chikoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
		Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on May 28, 1918.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.	14-20
Beef		
Mutton		16-20
Pork		25-30
Veal		25-30
Fish	per lb.	18-20
Bream		
Cod		14-16
Mandarin		20-40
Mackerel		14-16
Pomfret		14-16
Salmon		16-20
Samli		30-40
Soles		16-18
Whitebait		none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck		50-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-90
Hare		none
Partridge		none
Pheasant		none
Pigeons		15-18
Plover		8-10
Quail	each	18-20
Snipe		12-14
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck		none
Wild Pigeons		none
Woodcock		none
Wild Geese		none
Fruit	per lb.	none
Appricots		14-16
Apples		10-12
Bananas		none
Cherries	each	15-18
Cocoanuts	per lb.	none
Chestnuts	per doz.	none
Figs	per lb.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	per doz.	12-16
Mangosteens		90
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-18
Peaches		none
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Peasamons		none
Plums	per lb.	6-8
Pumpeloes	each	none
Pineapples		none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries		10-15
Walnuts		12-14
Vegetables	each	5-6
Artichokes		
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30

French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans		3-4
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots		2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-12
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-100
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Baranips	per bunch	4-5
Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.00-2.50
Peas	per pic.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes		10-12
Turnips	per buich	4-5
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	\$5.50
Flour Australian		\$4.30
Flour Shanghai		\$2.70
Rice	per 200 lbs.	\$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies		17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$3.05
Brans		\$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		\$3.00-4.00
R. KILNER		
Chief Inspector.		

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

Per H.O. s.s. Tehshing from Hankow: Mrs. Brun and Mr. Deakazan-off.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Rev. Proctor.

Per C.N. s.s. Lueny from Hankow: Dr. and Mrs. Skinner and Mrs. Stewart.

Per L.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Messrs. Li Shas Ping and G. B. Baird.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan: Baron Joan de Vilenfague de Sorinnes, Mr. and Mrs. S. Leon and child, Misses L. Williams and Y. Purness, Capt. Watson, Mrs. K. Miyawaki and child, Mrs. S. Miyawaki, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sumiyama, Messrs. E. G. Kendergan, A. R. Moors, W. H. Donald, I. Shintzin, T. Katchenka, T. H. Fargarson, J. Eubley, W. W. Prescott, S. Fukuji, H. Yamada, K. Ezashi, S. Nakamura, T. Ono, K. Tei, K. Tamura, H. Yokotake and Ow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taleo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

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The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

Per H.O. s.s. Tehshing from Hankow: Mrs. Brun and Mr. Deakazan-off.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Rev. Proctor.

Per C.N. s.s. Lueny from Hankow: Dr. and Mrs. Skinner and Mrs. Stewart.

Per L.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Messrs. Li Shas Ping and G. B. Baird.

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Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 29	Wuhu	Anla	A. P. Co.	
May 29	Japan	Chuyou Maru	Jap.	
May 29	Japan	Fukuoka Maru	Jap.	
May 29	Japan	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 27	Hankow	Hainfung	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co.
May 27	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 28	Chefoo	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	Japan	Jagusan Maru	Jap.	
May 18	Chefoo	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 24	Chinwangtao	Koyo Maru	Jap.	
May 27	N. Saddles	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
May 29	Foochow	Rohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 29	Hongkong	Kalfong	Br.	B. & S.
May 29	Chinwangtao	Kabafuto Maru	Jap.	
May 18	Hongkong	Nukui Maru	Jap.	
May 21	Hongkong	Paullecat	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 30	Japan	Pakling		
May 20	Hongkong	Stentar	Jap.	
May 22	Dahly	Sappora Maru	Jap.	
May 25	Japan	Shinten Maru	Jap.	
May 27	Cruise	Sendaigawa Maru	Jap.	
May 29	Chefoo	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
May 29	Japan	Shur tien	Br.	B. & S.
May 29	Chinwangtao	Sapporo Maru	Jap.	
		Yei Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 30, 1918.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
 @ 108 1/2 = Tls. 92.38
 @ 7.33 = Mex. \$126.02
 Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.9875
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 298
 Bar Silver Tls. 621
 Copper Cash per tael 1795
Sovereigns:
 Buying rate @ 4/6 1/2 = Tls. 4.40
 @ each 7.33 = Mex. \$6.01
Peking Bar
 Native Interest07

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 48 1/2
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Market rate of discount:—
 3 m.s. %
 4 m.s. %
 6 m.s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.63
Consols £

Exchange Opening Quotations
 London T.T. 4/6 1/2
 India Demand 4/6 1/2
 Paris T.T. 308 1/2
 New York Demand 620
 Hongkong Demand 108 1/2
 Japan Demand 108 1/2
 Batavia Demand 108 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
 London 4 m.s. Cds. 4/8 1/2
 London 4 m.s. Docy. 4/8 1/2
 London 6 m.s. Cds. 4/8 1/2
 London 6 m.s. Docy. 4/9 1/2
 Paris 4 m.s. Cds. 645
 New York 4 m.s. Docy. 111 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY
 Hk. Tls. 4.05 @ 4/5 1/2 = Francs 6.71
 " 1 @ 504 = Gold \$1
 " 0.85 @ 105 1/2 = Yen 2.26
 " 1 @ 49 1/2 = Rupees 2.70
 " 1 @ 15 = Roubles
 " 1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
 Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central
 2601, or write to the Head
 Office,
 10 Canton Road,
 Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

75, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
 Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
 Strictly first-class cuisine under the
 personal supervision of the proprie-
 tress. Separate baths, hot and cold
 water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
 The undersigned, as agents for
 the above company, are prepared to
 grant policies against Fire on
 Foreign and Native risk at Current
 Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return
 of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign
 Settlement) for the week ended May
 29th, 1918, with figures for the cor-
 responding week last year:

	1918.	1917.
Gross Receipts ...	\$31,920.26	\$31,591.03
Loss by currency depreciation	7,212.30	6,979.88
Effective Receipts, \$24,707.96	\$24,611.15	

Percentage of loss
by currency de-
preciation 22.97 23.33
 Car Miles run 79,388 84,272
 Passengers Carried 1,465,922 1,411,491

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
 London, May 25.—Today's silver
 prices were:
 Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2 steady.
 Previous quotation, London, May 24:
 Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2 quiet.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, May 27.—Today's cotton
 prices were:
 Goodmiddling Americans ... 22.70d.
 July 19.88d.
 August 19.10d.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, May 27.—Today's rubber
 prices were:
 Plantation First Latex Crepe.
 Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. paid.
 July to December: 2s. 3 1/2d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Very quiet.
 Previous quotation, London, May 25:
 Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. buyers.
 July to December: 2s. 4d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Neglected.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 30, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
 Hall and Hotels Tls. 14.00
 H'kong and S'hai Banks Tls. 560.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 109.50
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 110.00
 Laou Kung Mow Cottons Tls. 110.00
 Shanghai Lands Tls. 70.00
 Unofficial
 Shanghai Municipals 7 @ 40bs 1918
 Tls. 100.00
 Kung Yik Cottons Tls. 15.00
 Laou Kung Mow Cottons Tls. 112.50
 Yangtzepoo Cottons (Ord.) Tls. 8.00

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.
 Delightfully situated, facing
 Victoria Park, and located in
 the Centre of the Town's Life
 and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious
 Dining and Reception Rooms.
 Every Bedroom with private
 Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and
 Selected Cellar, under Foreign
 Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric
 Light, Modern Sanitary
 Arrangements.

THE MANAGEMENT

British Demand War Equipment Salvaged By Dutch

New York, April 18.—Interment
 of seaplanes and other war equip-
 ment salvaged on the high seas by
 merchantmen and taken into neutral
 ports has become the subject of con-
 troversy between the British and
 Netherlands Governments. Several
 instances of the kind occurred.
 Persons thus rescued were at once
 released, in conformity with inter-
 national rules formulated at Hague
 Conventions. The British contention
 is that there is no more reason
 for detaining material than for hold-
 ing men. In reply the Netherlands
 authorities say The Hague rules
 make express provision for men,
 and as there is no such provision
 covering war material, its return
 would be equivalent to giving assist-
 ance to a belligerent, and thus un-
 neutral. The subject has been
 referred to Parliament in a docu-
 ment which the mails brought last
 week.

The Equipment in Dispute

Correspondence in the matter re-
 lates mainly to a seaplane in charge
 of Sub-Lieut. S. G. Beare, which
 descended well out in the North Sea
 on April 25, 1916, and was rescued
 by a Dutch lugger the following
 day, the lugger thereupon putting
 into a Dutch port; to a Lewis
 machine gun and other equipment
 taken at sea from an abandoned
 English seaplane by a crew from
 the Noord Hinder lightship and sent
 to Holland; to stores and other
 material taken from the British de-
 stroyer Medusa, adrift at sea, and
 landed in Holland; and to a sea-
 plane manned by Lieut. Hopcraft
 and Petty Officer Garner, which
 came down in open sea last Septem-
 ber, seaplane and occupants being
 towed to a Dutch port. Naval gear
 recovered by Dutch agency in open
 sea after the sinking of the British
 cruisers Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir,
 and a seaplane with two occupants,
 rescued in open sea by a Norwegian
 steamer and taken to the Hook of
 Holland, are also involved in the
 dispute.

These events ranged from early
 in the war until last September,
 and the correspondence continued
 until December 21 last, without de-
 finite conclusion. An important
 consideration, from the British
 point of view, that rescue by
 merchantmen or fishing boats in
 open sea does not raise the question
 of neutrality, as would be the case
 if a Dutch war vessel, which is
 legally Dutch territory, effected the
 rescue.

The British Contention
 "It seems evident," says an
 official British memorandum relat-
 ing to Lieut. Beare's experience,
 "that the case is similar to that of
 shipwrecked members of belligerent
 forces rescued by neutral merchant-
 men. Whereas, if such shipwreck-
 ed men are rescued by a neutral
 warship, they must be interned ac-
 cording to Article 13 of Convention
 No. 10 of The Hague, 1907, they
 need not be interned if rescued by
 neutral merchantmen and brought
 to neutral harbors.

"What are the basic reasons for
 this difference? That shipwrecked
 men rescued by neutral men-of-war
 must be interned is obvious, be-
 cause these men have been saved
 from drowning, and perhaps from
 capture, by getting on neutral ter-
 ritory—a neutral man-of-war is
 neutral territory—and they can as
 little be allowed to go back to their
 own country as members of belliger-
 ent forces in land warfare who
 escaped being captured or killed by
 crossing into neutral territory. On
 the other hand, if they are rescued
 by neutral merchantmen they do
 not thereby come into neutral ter-
 ritory, for the neutral merchantmen
 are not, as neutral men-of-war are,
 neutral territory, and any enemy
 warship may demand that the re-
 scued men be handed over to her.
 Further, the rescuing neutral mer-
 chantmen may as well take the
 rescued men into a port of their own
 country as to a neutral port; it is
 a mere accident if the rescued men
 are taken into a neutral port instead
 of into a port of their own country,
 and for this reason they need not
 be interned if they are brought into
 a neutral port.

Men and Equipment
 It may be argued that, in case she
 does not intern the rescued sea-
 plane, Holland would violate her
 neutrality and render assistance to

Great Britain by allowing the latter
 to recover a seaplane which were
 otherwise lost. However, the assist-
 ance, if any, rendered by the release
 of the seaplane would not be greater
 than the assistance, if any, to a
 belligerent comprised in the per-
 mission, which, according to ex-
 isting law, may be given to escaped
 prisoners of war, and to prisoners
 brought by troops taking refuge on
 neutral territory, to leave such ter-
 ritory with the consequence that
 they will eventually rejoin the
 armed forces of their country. And
 why should the release of the Brit-
 ish seaplane be an unnatural act,
 whereas the release of her airman,
 which has actually taken place, is
 not? If this airman was allowed to
 return, with the consequence of
 eventually joining the British forces
 again, why should not the same be
 allowed to his seaplane?

Not in Holland Of Own Volition

"Lastly, it ought to be taken into
 consideration that none of the enu-
 merated basic reasons for the
 duty of neutrals to intern belliger-
 ent forces can be made use of in
 favor of internment of the rescued
 seaplane. The seaplane did not go
 to Holland for the purpose of
 escaping capture, or for the purpose
 of taking in supplies, or for the
 purpose of undergoing repairs. In
 fact, it did not get there voluntarily
 and on its own account, but quite
 accidentally, because the rescuing
 merchantman might as well have
 taken it to an English as to a Dutch
 port.

"It must also be remembered that
 if the seaplane had been left at sea
 it might have been salvaged by His
 Majesty's Government, or by a
 British ship, and taken to a British
 port. The pilot could speak no
 Dutch, and the skipper of the fishing
 boat which rescued him could not
 speak English, so that the pilot was
 unable to give any directions or ex-
 press any wish with regard to the
 disposal of the seaplane."

Earl Grey, Sir Alan Johnstone
 and Sir Walter Townley, British
 Minister to the Netherlands, con-
 duct most of the correspondence for
 the British side.

The Dutch Contention

The Dutch case is presented main-
 ly by M. Louden, Minister for For-
 eign Affairs for the Netherlands. In
 preparing his longest reply he says
 he consulted two of his countrymen
 who are eminent in international law,
 who advised him that a neutral state
 must abstain from all action which
 amounts to strengthening the
 forces of the belligerents. He
 cites accepted rules in respect to
 shipwrecked persons rescued on the
 high seas by neutral merchant ves-
 sels, but says there is nothing to
 show that the Powers represented
 at the peace conferences regarded
 war material in the same light as
 men; internment of such material
 thus becomes necessary.

"I goes without saying," M.
 Louden continues, "that if an an-
 alogous case concerning one of the
 adversaries of Great Britain were
 to arise—for example, if a German
 dirigible were brought into Holland
 in similar circumstances—the Queen's
 Government would in the same way
 not think of restoring it before the
 end of the war. I venture to make
 this apparently superfluous remark
 in order to show that if the Queen's
 Government were to accept the Brit-
 ish Government's point of view,
 they would be obliged in such cir-
 cumstances to restore those engines
 of war to the Government to which
 they belong immediately on their
 arrival on Netherlands territory. As
 to ships of war, in view of the
 special stipulations of international
 law with regard to them, they can
 only be subjected to this same treat-
 ment in the case of their being found
 at sea deserted by their crews; if,
 on the contrary, the crew is still on
 board, while the ship has sustained
 damage and is trying to make a neu-
 tral port to effect repairs, the
 Queen's Government will have to de-
 cide whether the principle expressed
 in article 17 of the 13th Convention
 requires the release of the ship and
 her crew."

"I am confident that the argu-
 ments set forth above will persuade
 your Excellency's Government that
 the line of conduct followed in this
 matter by the Queen's Government,
 the correctness of which has been
 confirmed by the fresh examination

they have just made of the ques-
 tion, is inspired by their sole desire
 to observe the strictest and most
 impartial neutrality in every re-
 spect."

British Answer

The last letter in the correspond-
 ence submitted to Parliament is by
 Mr. Balfour, addressed to Minister
 Townley. Mr. Balfour reviews the
 matter as already presented in the
 letters of others, and says, dealing
 with the Dutch contention and at-
 titude:

"The practical effect of such a
 ruling is that Dutch seamen who,
 from motives of humanity, rescue
 wrecked British airmen and their
 machines, become—no doubt entire-
 ly contrary to their wishes or their
 expectations—instrumental in dim-
 inishing the armed strength of Great
 Britain. In the worst case noted
 (that in which a machine gun and
 other gear were removed from a
 seaplane by the crew of the Noord-
 Hinder lightship, who were Nether-
 lands Government servants), it is
 difficult to perceive much difference
 between such conduct and the mis-
 appropriation of goods which be-
 comes the subject of criminal pro-
 ceedings. Yet the restoration of the
 articles thus taken is refused on the
 ground of neutrality.

"The Netherlands Government
 contend that, if it were not for the
 existence of an express provision of
 international law overriding the
 general rule, they would be obliged
 by the prohibition against adding to
 the armed strength of a belligerent
 to intern the crews of belligerent
 warships or aircraft rescued and
 brought to the Netherlands by neu-
 tral merchant ships. It must be re-
 marked that, if this general
 prohibition really had the effect pre-
 tended, it could scarcely be over-
 ridden without a definite regulation
 laying down in terms that such crews
 were not to be interned. No such
 positive regulation exists.

"As regards the reference made
 by the Netherlands Government to
 the terms of article 6 of the Thir-
 teenth Hague Convention, His Ma-
 jesty's Government can only express
 astonishment at being asked to con-
 sider such an argument. The article
 refers to the supply by a neutral to
 a belligerent power of war material
 owned by the neutral, and has no
 wider scope. Furthermore, it must
 be observed that the seaplanes and
 other articles now in question would
 never have come into the possession
 of the Netherlands Government at

all if they had been left alone by
 the Dutch subjects who brought
 them into the Netherlands ports.
 There could have been no question
 of the Government furnishing any
 of the articles to His Majesty's Gov-
 ernment had they simply refrained
 from impounding goods which no
 rule of international law required
 them to seize.

"I request that you will address
 a note in the above sense to the
 Netherlands Minister for Foreign
 Affairs, stating that His Majesty's
 Government is unable to perceive
 any force in the arguments by which
 he seeks to defend the action of
 his Government, and at the same
 time reiterates the request for the
 release and return of the articles in
 question."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru June 31
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumakura M. June 1
 For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
 Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru June 6
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. June 16
 Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. June 19
 Per F.M. s.s. Colombia June 22
 Per C.M. s.s. China June 24
 Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru June 25
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 26
 For Manila:
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 1
MAILS DUE.
 Kashima Maru Due May 31
 No other mail is scheduled for des-
 patch from America prior to May 16
 and no mail is expected on the Tenyo
 Maru.

AMUSEMENTS

ST. GEORGE'S GARDEN CINEMA

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

Thursday, May 30th

CHARLEY CHAPLIN

will be

AT HOME TO MEET YOU

From 9 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

We shall present a series of the great successes in which
 Charley won fame and fortune.

"THE FLOOR-WALKER" "EASY STREET" "A BUSY DAY"
 Two Parts Two Parts One Part

Also pictorials of the latest events in Vladivostok
LANDING OF THE ALLIED TROOPS

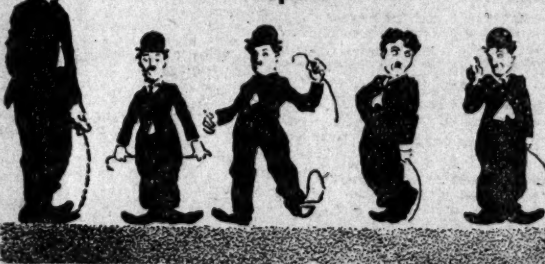
Owing to the Bolshevik unrest, measures were taken to protect life and
 property of Allied subjects.

The Japanese Admiral and commander-in-Chief with his staff, on land.
 The Allied Men O' War in the Harbor. Glimpses of the town.

Anglo-Japanese patrols on duty.
 The British Consulate and military guards.

French Consulate Guard, etc., etc., etc.

Enjoy a Show in the Open Air
 Popular Prices



Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

Tonight

Another Wonderful Metro feature

in 4 Parts

REVENGE & AFTER

featuring

Miss RITA SACCHETTO

A Strong Military Story of
great beauty

SUZANNE IN THE BATH

Amusing Comedy in Two Parts

"A DOG'S LOVE"

"THE BERNINAS RAILWAY"

Very interesting pictures

Popular Prices

"The Eldorado"

3 Jukong Road

High-Class Vaudeville
and Dance Hall!

The Williamson Troupe!

7 Star Artistes 7

Miss Irene Swan

American Transformation
Dances

Miss Rigoletto

New Songs and Dances

Miss Paola,

Society Entertainer

Miss Dachenko.

Ballet Dancer

PROF. MARTINEZ'

Orchestra

Miss Irene Swan

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AT THE VICTORIA & OLYMPIC THEATRES

At the OLYMPIC on MAY 31st and JUNE 1st, 2nd and 3rd AND MATINEE on SUNDAY

MARY PICKFORD in "FANCHON THE CRICKET"

At the VICTORIA on Friday, May 31st and June 1st, 2nd and 3rd and Matinee on Sunday, 2nd



ONE OF THE BEST FEATURE FILMS
 EVER SCREENED, WITH THE CELEBRATED

STAR, EDNA GOODRICH

"THE HOUSE OF LIES"

MATINEE on SATURDAY, 1st, SHOWING "THE LASH" and "THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 10	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 10	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 11	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 11	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 26	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 1	—	Kobe	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 1	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 3	—	Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikusen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 7	—	Nagasaki & Yama	Wakamatsu Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 8	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takekuma Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Osaka	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 15	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 31	—	London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 31	—	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 31	—	Foochow	Hagan	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 31	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl.	N.S.N. Co.
May 31	4.40	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 31	M.N.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kiangtuen	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 1	—	Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 2	D.L.	Swatow	Yingchow	Jap.	B. & S.
June 2	—	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 2	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Kailong	Jap.	B. & S.
June 3	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	Jap.	B. & S.
June 6	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Shuning	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 11	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 14	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 15	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 31	2.00	Tientsin & Dain	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 1	D.L.	Antung	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	10.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	—	Chefoo	Irene	Chl.	N.S.N. Co.
June 1	—	Tientsin direct	Hsinning	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 2	D.L.	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Kiangtuen	Jap.	B. & S.
June 4	8.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	10.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 8	10.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June 12	—	T'sin, Dairen, T'iau	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luoyi	Br.	B. & S.
May 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O. S.S. Co.
June 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nagasaki	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kuitwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
June 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 30	—	Ningpo	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 30	—	Japan	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 30	—	Japan	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 30	—	Wenchow	Jap.	K.M.A.
May 30	—	Chinwangtao	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 30	—	Hankow, etc.	Luoyi	Br. B. & S.
May 30	—	Hankow	Tafo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 30	—	Hankow	Tehhsing	Br. B. & S.
May 30	—	Swatow	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 30	—	Japan	Kingsing	Jap. J.M. & Co.
May 30	—	Chefoo	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Sylva, tons 2,871, Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, May 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafo Maru, Captain B. Hagan, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Friday, May 31, at about 11 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nippon Kaisha Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4235.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luoyi, Captain Raper, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takemura, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, June 1, at about 11 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nippon Kaisha Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4235.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kaito, Captain Raper, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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wharf on May 31 at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4235 and 4236.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, June 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kailong, Capt. E. J. Pottinger, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, June 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo wharf on June 16, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4235 and 4236.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain J. Kurimura, will be despatched from the S. M. R. Wharf on Friday, May 31, at 2 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 1 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4235 and 4236.

CHEFOO.—The Str. Irene Capt. N. McLean, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Str. Hainan, Capt. Macdonald, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Paoting, Captain P. R. Purcell, will leave on Saturday, June 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcote, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 1 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 1, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 1, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VANCOUVER via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Co's Str. Arabia Maru, Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched on Monday, June 10, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4235 and 4236.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 14, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4235 and 4236.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Upper Yangtze, Tungting Lake and Changsha Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc. but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Shinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and the French Bund. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsia Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 a.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.

Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA June 23	S.S. COLOMBIA May 30
S.S. VENEZUELA July 20	S.S. VENEZUELA June 29

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed state-rooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA June 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 3
S.S. SANTA CRUZ AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA AUG. 7

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Marseilles

"SAIGON MARU"(8,000 tons) Capt. — End of June

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, etc.

Yokohama, and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. arr. leave.

"ARABIA MARU"(13,000 tons) Capt. H. Nagata, June 5, June 10

"AFRICA MARU"(15,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, June 11, June 14

"MANILA MARU"(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 7, July 17

For Singapore

"MEXICO MARU"(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, May 30, June 1

For Hongkong

"CANADA MARU"(12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, June 15, June 18

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Yingmo

"KOHOKU MARU"(2,610 tons) Capt. J. Kurimura, May 29, May 31

For Tientsin, Dairen and Dairen arr. leave, June 10, June 14

"KEELUNG MARU"(1,669 tons) Capt. S. Inat, June 10, June 14

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice To Mariners No. 510.

China Sea.

Shanghai District — Yangtze River.

Confucius Channel — South-Eastern Entrance.

Direction of Channel to be changed — Buoys to be moved.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 13th June, 1918, the undermentioned buoys marking the lower end of the Confucius Channel, Yangtze River, will be moved as follows:—

The South-east Spit Buoy will be moved about 1.7 miles S. 86° E., from its present position its characteristics remaining unchanged.

The Dove's Nest Lower Buoy will be moved about 2.2 miles S. 64° E., from its present position its characteristics remaining unchanged.

The Dove's Nest Upper Buoy will be moved about 1.4 miles S. 42° E., from its present position its characteristics remaining unchanged.

These alterations, when effected, will place the entrance to the Confucius Channel to the northward of the shoal that is located in the river about 6 cables to the north-eastward of the present position of the South-east Spit Buoy.

The channel to the southward of the shoal, which is at present buoyed, has been found to have narrowed considerably, and until the above alterations have been made, vessels navigating this vicinity, should keep carefully to the buoyed channel.

All bearings given are magnetic and depths are these of Low Water of Spring Tides.

W. Ferd. Tyler, Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 30th May, 1918.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

Spring Regatta at Henli SUNDAY, JUNE 2nd.

SUNDAY'S PROGRAM.

- 10.30 a.m. Griffin Pairs. Heat.
- 11.00 a.m. Fire Brigade v. Volunteers.
- 11.30 a.m. Griffin Fours.
- 1.30 p.m. Sailing Race.
- 3.00 p.m. Hong Pairs.
- 3.30 p.m. Griffin Pairs. Final.
- 4.00 p.m. Club Fours.
- 4.30 p.m. Sampan Water Polo, M.Y.C. v. S.R.C.
- 5.30 p.m. Motor Boat Race.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE.

- Leave Shanghai 8.30 a.m.
- Arrive Henli 9.50 a.m.
- Leave Henli 7.15 p.m.
- Arrive Shanghai 8.30 p.m.
- Return Fares M.\$3.20

Competitors may obtain their tickets (special fares) from the Club's shroff who will be at the Shanghai Station half an hour before the departure of the train.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

By the courtesy of the Railway Authorities, arrangement has been made to have sleeping cars stationed at Henli during the week-end of the Regatta. Sleeping berths for ladies and gentlemen may be reserved on application to the undersigned. Meals will be served on dining coach on railway siding.

By order of the Committee,

E. A. ERICSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, May 29th, 1918.

NOTICE

Commencing June 1, 1918, the official hours of this firm will be from 8 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.
38 Canton Road.

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

44th GYMKHANA MEETING.

(Postponed from 25th May, on account of rain.)

will be held on 1st JUNE, 1918. (Saturday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp.

ENTRANCE TICKETS \$1.00 each, obtainable at the gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS at 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m. and 2.15 p.m.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

18209

Navy League of the United States Shanghai Branch-Dewey Section No. 103

The adjourned annual meeting of Dewey Section 103 Shanghai Branch of the Navy League of the United States will be held in the United States Court Room TO-DAY, May 31st, 1918, at 5.15 p.m.

Your presence is earnestly desired.

By order of the President,

CHARLES F. FONDEY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

18208

NOTICE

Commencing June 1st, 1918, our office hours will be from 8 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock.

CONNELL BROS. CO.,
55 Szechuen Road.

18211

NOTICE

During the Summer Months and until further notice AU CHIC PARI-SIEN, 44 Bubbling Well Road, will be closed from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m.

Mme. MAGY,
Proprietress.

18199

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
18-14 Broadway

BILL SMITH

says:

Scientific management recognizes that there are many ways of accomplishing a result but that only one of them is best.

"Mirano" Mineral Water

The Best Japan Produces

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors—Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.
Green wire cloth and lawn mowers for the season.

17997

AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

&

WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

1122 BROADWAY & 612 ZHONGDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

General Office
Phone Central 1860

Chinese Dept.
Phone Central 1625

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS — EXPORTERS
STEEL PRODUCTS, PROVISIONS
PAPER, CHEMICALS, LEATHER

6 Klukiang Road

HOME OFFICE
KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.
210 California St.
SAN FRANCISCO

JAPAN BRANCH
KNAPP & BAXTER OF JAPAN, LTD.
78 Main St.
YOKOHAMA



ADDING

AND

LISTING

MACHINES

FROM \$15 U.S.C. UPWARDS

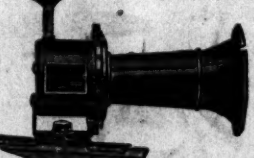
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stewart WARNING SIGNAL

(hand-operated)

is the superior of any hand-



operated horn made, no matter

what the price may be. It always

makes them PAY ATTENTION!

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO. CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

HILL & Co.'s FINAL CLOSING-UP SALE

commences Today, and will continue until the 15th of June

On which day we Close our Business at Shanghai

During these 15 days we shall offer

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

OF

New Seasonable Outfitting Goods for Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's wear and household linens at such low prices as to absolutely clear every article.

H. G. HILL & CO.

119 Szechuen Road

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Veneral and Surgical disease.

Man and Woman's disease.

Skin disease and rheumatism

(studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)

Charge moderate.

Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE,

A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (5th house from North Szechuen Road)

Tele. North 2279.

17846

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946

To let on 1st floor, large comfortable bedroom with dressing room and bathroom attached; suitable for small family; also, a large cosy attic facing South.

CENTRAL: To let large cheerful room with board, suitable for two bachelor friends or married couple. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hanking Road, top floor.

18212 J.C.

TO LET: Immediately, well-furnished bedroom with English bath attached in Astor Road (Moderate). Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

18202 M.31.

TO LET, with board, large, well-furnished room, with bathroom and verandah; suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

18169 J.2.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from July 1st, 2 detached residences, 7 rooms each. Inspection afternoons, 20 Yates Road. Tls. 140; 486 Eugene Bard, Tls. 110. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18023

TO LET: Wayside district, half of a house consisting of 4 good rooms, pantry, kitchen and every convenience also spacious verandah. Rent Tls. 30. Furniture and fittings can be taken over if desired. Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS.

18145 J.1.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside tram. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18132

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 68 Nanking Road.

17793

MISCELLANEOUS

A LADY wishes to hire by the month for summer afternoons, a quiet pony or horse with victoria. Price must be reasonable. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

18187 M.31.

WE make firm offer of Tls. 68 per lb. for saccharine. 550%. Any quantity spot cargo. Reply to Continental Hotel, 89-90 Szechuen Road.

18155 J.1.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

17987

SITUATIONS WANTED

EUROPEAN young man, allied, age 22, exempt from military service, well-educated, good linguist at present employed, desires position with good prospects. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

18194 J.1.

A YOUNG Chinese, with knowledge of storekeeper or office assistant. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Eurasian stenographer, female, preferably one that can assist in general office work, permanent or half day. State former experience and wages wanted. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

18186

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, eight rooms, separate entrance, well lighted, facing North. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18038

EDUCATIONAL

A YOUNG man, student, wishes to take English lessons in exchange for Russian. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

18203

EXPERIENCED woman will teach ladies cooking and baking. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

18204 J.1.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One garden pump in good condition. Cheap. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

18205 J.6.

WANTED: Second-hand 2 or 3 seater roadster equipped with electric light, self-starter, etc. Car must be in splendid condition. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

18196 J.1.

ST. JOHN'S University would like to buy a new or old large Lawn Mower. Size 24 inches or wider. Repair parts for a "Green's Silens Messor," 24 inch mower, are also needed. Address H. P. Sailor, Repairs Department, St. John's University.

18188 J.2.

HOBART motor-cycle 4 1/2 B.H.P. with coach built side-car 3 speeds, electric light and horn. New tires, in excellent condition. Tls. 300 or near offer including spares. Apply 84 Broadway.

18164 M.31.

SALE: SALE: Lady's leather boots and shoes, best American make, from \$3 to \$5.50 at 184 Chapoo Road, opposite Customs Club.

18127 M.31.

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo: Quinine Sulphate U.S.P. in 100.02 tins. (The Export of this is now "Embargoed" from U.S.A.) For price, etc. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

17987

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo. Ribbed and maized wire glass 8 1/4" x 36 1/4" thick. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

17987

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

PLEASE LOOK AT YOUR SHOULDERS

Have They any Wrinkles?

If you like to have a perfect fit, call on Henry The Tailor.

114 Seward Road

I acquired the art of Cutting from an American Tailor. A trial is solicited.

